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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*

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THE SAILING OF THE ARGO.

[From "the Life and Death of Jason," Published by Roberts Bros., of Boston.]

But through the town few eyes were sealed by sleep
When the sun rose; yea, and the upland sheep
Must guard themselves for that one morn at least
Against the wolf; and wary doves may feast
Unscared that morning on the ripening corn.
Nor did the whetstone touch the scythe that morn;
And all unheeded did the mackerel shoal
Make green the blue waves, or the porpoise roll
Through changing hills and valleys of the sea.

For 'twixt the thronging people solemnly
The heroes went afoot along the way
That led unto the haven of the bay.
And as they went the roses rained on them
From windows glorious with the well-wrought hem
Of many a purple cloth; and all their spears
Were twined with flowers that the fair earth bears,
And round their ladies' tokens were there set
About their helmets, flowery wreaths, still wet
With beaded dew of the scarce-vanished night.

So as they passed, the young men at the sight
Shouted for joy, and their hearts swelled with pride;
But scarce the elders could behold dry-eyed
The glorious show, remembering well the days
When they were able too to win them praise,
And in their hearts was longing of days to come.
Nor could the heroes leave their fathers' home
Unwept of damsels, who henceforth must hold
The empty air unto their bosoms cold,
And make their sweet complainings to the night
That heeded not soft eyes and bosoms white,
And many such an one was there that morn,
Who, with lips parted and gray eyes forlorn,
Stood by the window and forgot to cast
Her gathered flowers as the heroes passed,
But held them still within her garment's hem,
Though many a winged wish she sent to them.
But on they went, and as the way they trod,
His swelling heart nigh made each man a god;
While clashed their armor to the minstrelsy
That went before them to the doubtful sea.
And now, the streets being passed, they reached the bay,
Where by the well-built quay long Argo lay,
Glorious with gold, and shining in the sun.
Then first they shouted and each man begun
Against his shield to strike his brazen spear;
And as along the quay they drew anear,
Faster they strode and faster, till a cry
Again burst from them, and right eagerly
Into swift running did they break at last,
Till all the wind-swept quay being overpast,
They pressed across the gangway, and filled up
The hollow ship as wine a golden cup.

BE A WOMAN.

Oft I've heard a gentle mother,
As the twilight hours began,
Pleading with a son on duty,
Urging him to be a man.
But unto her blue-eyed daughter,
Though with love's words quite as ready,
Points she out the other duty—
"Strive, my dear, to be a lady."

What's a lady? Is it something
Made of hoops, and silks, and airs,
Used to decorate the parlor,
Like the fancy rugs and chairs?
Is it one that wastes on novels
Every feeling that is human?
If 'tis this to be a lady,
'Tis not this to be a woman.

Mother, then, unto your daughter
Speak of something higher far
Than to be mere fashion's lady—
"Woman" is the brightest star.
If you, in your strong affection,
Urge your son to be a true man,
Urge your daughter not less strongly
To arise and be a woman.

Yes, a woman! brightest model
Of that high and perfect beauty,
Where the mind and soul and body
Blend to work out life's great duty.
Be a woman! naught is higher
On the gilded crest of fame;
On the catalogue of virtue
There's no brighter, holier name.

Be a woman! on to duty!
Raise the world from all that's low,
Place high in the social heaven
Virtue's fair and radiant bow.
Lend thy influence to each effort
That shall raise our nature human;
Be not fashion's gilded lady—
Be a brave, whole-souled, true woman.

THE CHOLERA.

Terrible Ravages of the Cholera in Southern Italy.

[Naples (August 12) Correspondence London Times.]

The Pope continues his residence in Rome, and now that the cholera has assumed more formidable proportions will be less likely than ever to leave. On one day last week there were in forty-eight hours one hundred and forty cases, of which two-thirds were fatal. In the Quirinal there were eight, and in the Vatican four cases. Private letters last night tell me that there was a slight diminution of the malady in the city, but that it had appeared with great violence in Albano. The truth is, I believe, that cholera has been in Rome since the month of May, and has carried off many victims, though it was found desirable, from a regard to the festivities of the Church, to ignore and to deny it. Even now, when the fact is forced on public attention, the same mystery and silence which are observed on all other subjects is maintained on this. Cholera is spoken of as a "suspected" malady—the Cardinal-Vicar orders *supplicazioni* for the cessation of *flagello* which scourges Rome; no bulletins are published, and the people are thus encouraged to pursue their usual careless mode of life. Among those who have died within the last few days, from what cause is unknown here, are the ex-Queen Dowager of Naples, and Baron Werther, the Bavarian Minister. Her Majesty, who was the daughter of Archduke Charles of Austria, was the second wife of Ferdinand II. of Naples. During the last year of the reign of the Bourbon dynasty, she was supposed, perhaps erroneously, to exercise a secret influence over affairs, and to be disposed to favor especially the interests of her own family to the injury of Francis II., her step-son, and only child of Maria Christina, the first wife of Ferdinand II. This may, however, be only the exaggerated statement of party. Since the fall of her family she has lived in great retirement in Rome, devoting herself to the care of her family, which consists of seven sons and daughters. Her eldest son, the Count of Trani, married a sister of the ex-Queen of Naples. Traveling southwards, I regret to say the cholera has broken out with great violence in the province of Avellino, especially in Arriano, Bonito, and Villanova. Here the authorities are trying to put a dirty house in order, and are adopting precautions with respect to diet—thus mushrooms and water-melons are forbidden to be sold in the market, though, of course, every one may have as large a quantity as he likes.

The intelligence from Sicily is deplorable. Cholera has appeared in Palermo with great violence, and the latest reports for two days which have reached Naples are—cases, 71, 134; deaths, 32, 76. Here, as in other parts of Sicily, acts of violence have been committed, suggested by the superstition and ignorance of the people. A crowd, it is said, collected around one of the disinfecting machines and threatened to murder the conductors, when a person dressed as a priest appeared and calmed the tumult, carrying off with him one of the leaders of the disturbance. The priest, however, turned out to be an agent of the police, on which a clerical journal remarks that even the authorities are compelled to acknowledge and use the influence of the priesthood. May it not also be asked, if such be their influence, why was it not exercised when undisputed power was in their hands, to educate and elevate the public mind? The latest reports from Catania give, for two days—cases, 87, 85; deaths, 79, 80; and these from Catalgirone, Paterno, Pizzini, and other places, are proportionately bad. From all and each we have accounts of every species of violence, even to murder. In some places where death had entered the whole family shut themselves up, and, from suspicion of poison, refused entrance to every one, and died one after the other. In another place, a woman suspected of being a poisoner had been burnt. The accounts we receive remind one of scenes which might have been witnessed during the pestilence of the Middle Ages, and show how little progress has been made in intelligence under sacerdotal guidance during the last three centuries.

In Albano, which was crowded with fugitives from Rome, the cholera assumed such terrific proportions that one hundred and fifty persons died of it in one night, and among them was the ex-Queen Dowager of Naples. Her confessor, who had been sent for expressly from Rome, died soon after his arrival. Cardinal Altri went over to change the air; but, seeing that matters were "*brutte*," to use my correspondent's own term, returned immediately to Rome, bad as things were there. So did most of those who had taken refuge in Albano; but, unhappily, many of these were taken ill on arriving, and succumbed. Similar scenes of violence were menaced in Albano as in Sicily; the inhabitants, accusing the Romans of having imported the cholera, threatened to attack them and it was found necessary to send over a detachment of Zouaves to keep them down. The troops, by-the-by, have conducted themselves, it is said, most admirably, rendering assistance in every way, and even burying the dead. Zouaves were ordered off, also, in great haste to Velletri, but on arriving were received by the inhabitants with musket shots. There the cause of disturbance was political, though I am not sufficiently acquainted with it to speak of it with any certainty. There is a report that three cases of cholera, imported from Foggia, have been verified in Naples, but before asserting I prefer to wait for further information. So violent was the cholera in Albano that people died in the railway carriages on their escape from the town. The telegraph office of Rome was crowded with persons anxious to make inquiries for their friends.

[Paris Correspondence London Times.]

The cholera continues bad at Palermo. From the 13th to the 14th inst. two hundred and thirty-four cases and one hundred and fifty-three deaths were reported.

CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

[Naples (August 14) Correspondence London Times.]

The report is too true that cholera has again visited this city. According to the latest bulletin I have seen the cases were fifteen in twenty-four hours, followed by seven deaths. This is the third year that this terrible pestilence has visited us, and although the numbers reported—much below the real truth it may be presumed—are small, it is to be feared that they are but the beginning of a sad mortality. Not that I am disposed to exaggerate or indulge in vain apprehensions, but the foul state of Naples is such as to justify the expectations of a disaster. There is not a street or lane from which putrid exhalations are not emitted from many openings, poisoning the air and rendering it almost compulsory to cleanse the mouth, even at the expense of imitating the dirty customs of the Italians.

WORKING OF "MY POLICY."—The Salisbury (Md.) *New Era* says that the effect of the President's recreancy is being made apparent, even on our streets. The "hurrah for Jeff. Davis!" again greets our ears, and those that have for some time smothered their antagonism for Republicanism are now growing defiant.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Views of Sumner, Wilson and Butler.

What They Say of the President and of the Finances.

Their Estimate of General Grant and Other Officers.

The Duty of Congress and the Promises of the Future.

Senator Sumner.

[From the Boston Advertiser, September 1.]

BOSTON, Friday, August 30, 1867.

I have just visited Senator Sumner and have had a long talk with him on politics and the men of the hour. One of my first visits to Mr. Sumner at his Boston house, was made in the company of John Brown, to whom I introduced him. He lay on his bed, still suffering acute pains and utterly prostrated from the effects of the blows of Brooks. John Brown had just come from Kansas, where two of his sons lay buried in bloody shrouds—victims, in their early manhood, to the same savage power which had stricken down the Senator. The old man asked to see the coat which Mr. Sumner had worn when the attack on him was made. He rose, walked feebly across the room, took it from a wardrobe and handed it to John Brown. And then I saw a historical picture which I would not willingly forget. The Senator, half bent over, supporting himself as he stood by holding on to the bed post—John Brown holding up the bloody coat in his left hand, looked at it with compressed lips and austere brow; it needed only what one can see to-day—the aureola around the old man's head, the Senator triumphant and still foremost in the good fight, the slave for whom they suffered, now free and a citizen—to start up in the background in order to translate it into a visible prophecy of the future of our America.

But I must not dwell on the many memories that I have of the Senator's home. Naturally, the first subject introduced was

The Removal of Stanton.

"Stanton's removal at this time," said Mr. Sumner, "is a national calamity. Of course, the rebels everywhere are encouraged. They see that the President is with them, and this makes them hard-hearted and stiff-necked. You can not measure the extent of this evil influence. It is a terrible blow at reconstruction. And yet I am confident that reconstruction on just principles will prevail in the end. But its trials are increased. It is sad enough to think of! So great a transition ought to be made under favoring circumstances instead of adverse. To carry it over the transition period with permanent advantage to all the parties to it, the President and all officers, military and civil, should be friendly and congenial. But we shall succeed in spite of every impediment."

"Stanton," I observed, "does not seem to have made many personal friends; everybody seems to be angry at the overthrow of the Secretary, rather than the man."

"Stanton," resumed the Senator, "has not the element of personal popularity. He never cultivated the amenities. He is often impatient, cold, and even harsh and antagonistic. But he is always a patriot. His fidelity has been constant, down to the last. Here," he added, handing it to me, "is a letter from a gentleman in Washington, who saw him often 'in his last official duties,' and calls him 'one of the purest and best of men.' Such will be the judgment of history. Personally, he must be glad to be relieved. But the office needed him still longer. Nobody, who did not see him habitually during the war, can comprehend the vigor, constancy and extent of his labors, early and late, day and night—making the War Office his bivouac. I remember taking Mr. Emerson with me to visit him at the War Department, and we found him snatching a repast among his files of papers, and attending to his business while he ate. I think my companion was much impressed at the scene. But this was typical. Mr. Lincoln had great faith in him, and was truly attached to him. This was because of his real usefulness. I recall gratefully that during all this time he sympathized with me in efforts to induce a Proclamation of Emancipation. He desired it months before it came. When we met we often spoke of the project and regretted the delay. The night of Mr. Lincoln's death he showed character, as he gave his orders and watched the dying President. In that room he was Commander-in-Chief, and for the time the whole country was there. He must have a great place in history. Louvois, Pitt and Carnot were great War Ministers—the greatest, Stanton, must find a place in this group."

Grant as Secretary.

I asked what his interpretation was of the action of General Grant in taking Stanton's place?

Mr. Sumner said it was difficult to explain. "If there is any secret history to let in light upon it, I do not know it. There can be no military obligation on a General to assume a civil office. Grant might have refused and thrilled the country to the confusion of the President and the rebels. So, at least, it seems to me. Such a refusal would have been notice that a patriot like Stanton should not be struck through him, and would have helped to make the Presidential power less. It would have been notice also to the rebels that they could have no hope through him. I confess this is what I must long for. Now is the time to speak out for our country. Every Presidential order signed by Grant is an encouragement to the old rebel spirit. But, while at the War Department, Grant is in a certain sense what Lord Derby called himself the other day—'a stop gag.' He at least prevents a rebel from being thrust into the office. Stanton had had confidence in him always; although Grant is so habitually reserved and taciturn that it is difficult to know his real position."

Grant as a Candidate.

"Do you think," I asked, "that Gen. Grant is aiming for the Presidency?"

"I do not know," replied the Senator. "There are things that look that way. His friend, Mr. Washburne, who has just returned from Europe, I understand, speaks of him as a candidate. This is not like Grant, who is a thoroughly modest gentleman. Wellington, whom he resembles in some respects, was older and more experienced when he entered civil life, and it is well known with what distrust. But the great difficulty in his position is that we are left in harrowing uncertainty with regard to his opinions. We can say that, as President, he would give to the freedmen, during the coming year, and through the process of reconstruction, that kindly and sympathetic support which they need? Can we afford to be in any uncertainty on this point? I have from the beginning been insisting on an 'irreversible guarantee.' Our next President must be in himself an 'irreversible guarantee.' Is Grant such? I wish I knew. Personally, I like him. In conversation he is neat and precise, with clean cut ideas and words. I enjoyed much what he said to me about Sheridan. I said: Is Sheridan a great General or a great cavalry officer? He replied promptly and with very suggestive emphasis, 'A great General.' It must have cost him a pang to sign the order removing the officer he admired and loved so much."

President Johnson.

Mr. Sumner then spoke of President Johnson: "With a person," he said, "of ordinary sense and a heart, reconstruction would be easy. The President is perverse, pig-headed and brutal. His talent, such as it is, comes from pugnacity, or as the phrenologists have it, combativeness. When aroused against Jeff. Davis in the Senate, he was on the right side and his temper gave to his arguments additional force. We all sympathised with him then. We did not know how foolish and shallow he was, nor did we see his prejudices. Little did we think of the evil he would do! I have often said that no man in history has ever done so much evil to his country in the same time. Of course he is a usurper and a tyrant. The wonder is Congress did not act accordingly long ago. It will read badly enough hereafter that Congress did not put him at once in a straight-jacket. His crime is shared by Congress. But I am blameless. I have protested and insisted. To me the cause for proceeding was always clear as noon."

Congress and Impeachment.

"What were the true reasons, in your opinion, for the hesitancy of Congress?"

"Congress," replied the Senator, "has hesitated on every important point and at every important stage of its recent history. It hesitated about emancipation; it hesitated to assume jurisdiction over the rebel States; it hesitated to put arms in the hands of the blacks; and it hesitated to confer the suffrage upon the same colored citizens. And so it has hesitated in its duty toward the President. Of course the county loses by this. Business, commerce, manufactures, everything suffer. It is futile to expect specie payments and financial prosperity until reconstruction is established and society at the South assumes a condition of permanent security. I have preached all this over and over. But at last Congress has done its duty. I have never doubted that the President would be impeached. I do not say what judgment I should pronounce, as a Senator, if he were before us; but I have always felt it proper to declare what I thought of him and my sense of the duty of proceeding against him. Some good men have been befogged on the law. Only a little study is needed to clear this up. Let them read Story and Bishop. As a general rule impeachment is a political proceeding for political misconduct. There are persons who think that impeachment would convulse the country. Such talk reminds me of what Charles James Fox said to Napoleon when Napoleon said that the English Ministry had employed assassins against him—'Clear your head of that nonsense.' There is but one thing the country cannot stand, and that is misrule, which is precisely what we have now. But I am not making a speech—you have led me far enough."

"What has influenced Congress?" I asked.

"I can answer," said Mr. Sumner, "for the Senate rather than the House. In the House the most intelligent members have been for impeachment. In the Senate the subject has been considered only indecently. There are some there who thought it 'indecent' to speak plainly of the President; but most of these belonged to his friends, or at least visited him and asked him for offices. Of course such persons were naturally against any proceedings, and cultivated silence. I do not like to speak of any of my associates there except most kindly. Some of the most wrong-headed are agreeable and excellent in other respects. It is hard to account for the ways of some of them, especially of some of the new recruits. Edmunds, of Vermont, for instance, coming from that earnest and determined State, is a prodigy of obstructiveness and technicality. So, also, is Conklin, coming from Central New York, and being still a young man of admirable talents and with a great future, if he does not get ship-wrecked at the beginning. Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Freelinghuysen, of New Jersey, have good sentiments and give you the impression of personal purity; but it is strange that they do not see that something more is needed in dealing with the rebels and their present chief—Johnson. Of all these, Fessenden is the Captain, so at least it seems to me."

Senator Fessenden.

"Now, Senator," I remarked here, "I would like to have your photograph of Mr. Fessenden. I see Mr. Phillips calls him a 'dyspeptic Scotch terrier.' But I will not repeat what you say unless you leave me free to report what I please of this conversation. However, I would like to know more about him, whether I ever use it or not."

Mr. Sumner said: "I do not know whether to answer or not. For several years he has been very unkind to me—unaccountably so. I cannot comprehend it. Sometimes it has seemed to me akin to insanity. It is said by his friends to be chronic dyspepsia. I never alluded to him in debate except with respect. He has been always against my ideas; but why should he contend personally? I cannot explain it. When in 1862 I insisted that Congress had jurisdiction over the rebel States, he made haste to announce that I 'stood alone.' Very well, I have company enough now. And so, when I insisted that we must confer the suffrage upon colored persons in the rebel States by act of Congress, there seemed to be no limit to his bad feelings. All these measures have come hard to him. While the slave masters lodged in the Senate they were willing enough to attack me. But all of them together never wounded me as did this colleague from New England. Such conduct from one so conspicuous was an evil example in the Senate."

"What order of talent has Mr. Feesenden?"

"His peculiar talent," replied Mr. Sumner, "is controversial. His *forte* is personality. He runs to personalities as a duck to water—if not in language, then in manner and tone. He is nothing if not personal. Until he gets heated he is dull. He always quarreled with everybody over the appropriation bills which he conducted. The discussion was one prolonged jar. John Sherman in the same place is always amiable—often opposes your motion, but without discourtesy. Fessenden comes into a debate as the Missouri enters the Mississippi, and discolors it with temper filled and surcharged with sediment. But he has not the volume of the great river. He is of a much finer fibre than Andrew Johnson, but resembles the President in prejudice and talent for combativeness. His words are more select and his sentences better. He is accurate in speech and logical in form. As a lawyer he is of the *nisi prius* order. There is nothing of the jurist in his attainments or his nature. From his position he has exercised much influence in the Senate, but from the beginning he has been a drag on reconstruction. He has always seemed to have a soft side for Andrew Johnson; but his report on reconstruction is excellent—it is the best thing he ever did, and it contains no personality. He and the late Judge Collamer were good friends, and sat side by side; but on one occasion he flashed upon the Judge as upon everybody else. I think the passage was suppressed in the *Globe*. You are right in your curiosity about Feesenden, for his situation now is peculiar. He is the head of the obstructives. If any person calling himself a Republican takes the side of the President, it will be Mr. Fessenden."

Secretary Seward.

Of the Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner said: "I like Mr. Seward personally. He is always genial, flowing and sometimes interesting. His great fault was that he never understood the rebellion, or how it was to be encountered. It would seem as if he had not yet found out. I doubt if he will in this world."

Mr. Sumner spoke long and pleasantly about literary celebrities. But I shall report one remark only, as it refers to Carlyle's "Niagara." "Carlyle," he said, "seems to have changed from an evangelist into a vicegerent of the devil."

GENERAL BUTLER.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867.

On Saturday I took a trip to Gloucester to see Gen. Butler in his "Tent on the Beach." After a walk around the General's seaboard estate—which covers some fifty acres—we talked about public affairs. Butler, like Grant, is a great smoker, but, unlike him, he talks as he smokes; and as he smoked and talked, I wrote the notes of which I made use in the letter subjoined. The conversation, of course, soon turned on political subjects, and I asked him his views of the present situation.

President Johnson.

"Well," he said, "the situation would be sufficiently alarming if it was certain that Johnson was acting from purpose and plan, and not from obstinacy and personal ill-will. If he could be calculated upon, as another man might be, one would say that these acts in removing Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles were part of a plan to take control of the Government, upon the theory that the legislation of Congress was unconstitutional, and therefore not binding upon the Executive. His course would seem to indicate that putting General Grant into the War Department and exhibiting him as obeying and carrying out his orders, was to familiarize the army to obedience to Johnson's commands, and to show them that the highest officer must be, in military affairs, subservient to his will. But the imbecility and wavering of the President heretofore relieves the country from any pressing belief of danger. Johnson lacks courage and capacity. If he should reorganize his Cabinet, and put at the head of it a man like Black, who has both courage and capacity, then, indeed, in view of the belief that would be engendered by the probable turn of the elections in some of the States in the fall, that a Conservative reaction had begun—then one could easily predict the probable turn of events. But now we are in the condition of the sportsman who refused to match his blood horse for a race with the farmer's old white bull, because no man could tell how fast a lop-horned bull would run."

Mr. Black.

I asked the General if he knew Mr. Black personally, and what he thought of him.

"Yes," he said. "I know Black. I have met him at the bar. I knew him somewhat when he was in Buchanan's Cabinet. He is a man of decided genius—erratic, bold, and of quick perceptions, and with strong reliance upon his own powers. He believes thoroughly in the unconstitutionality of the war, and the consequent illegality of every act of legislation growing out of it. Not doubting on these points, he would have no hesitancy in following his plans to their logical sequence, which would be, of course, that Congress was an illegal body, its acts without binding force or effect, and that it was the duty of the President to save the Government by an exercise of executive power, and that such action would be conservative and not revolutionary; and if he was in the Government I believe he would shape its course to that end, under the full conviction that he was acting according to the Constitution, and for the best interests of the country. This, with him, would be true conservatism. He looks upon any other, and of course the Congressional reconstruction, as revolutionary and tending to despotism. Upon his accession to the Cabinet I should look for great peril to the country, because there is no man so dangerous as he will be—acting courageously in support of the wrong, under the conviction that he is in the right."

I remarked here: "You seem to regard him as likely to be the American Stafford?"

"Yes," said Butler, in his decisive way, "I do."

Grant's Position.

I then asked what he thought of Gen. Grant's position in the Cabinet.

"Grant," he said, "has taken upon himself a very difficult and dangerous *role*. If he can carry himself safely through it, I shall give him credit for more ability than I have ever been inclined to do. He has not the excuse that he acted under orders. As a military officer he could not be ordered to take a purely civil office, as the office of Secretary of War is. Such an appointment would be simply a request. And nobody saw more clearly the difference between a request and an order than Grant, when he instructed Sheridan that Stanbery's opinion, then published by the Commander-in-Chief for the guidance of the district commanders, was not an order, and, therefore, as military men, they were not bound by it, but could follow their own judgment. Yet his friends claim for him that he has twice, in his own person, construed the President's request into an order—first, when invited to 'swing round the circle,' and again, when invited to the war office, *ad interim*. If Grant accepted the war office from the motive to interpose his high position and personal efforts to save the country from the illegal and unpatriotic acts of the President, then every true man should honor him for his patriotism and sustain him, to the utmost extent, whatever may be their personal relations to him, or their opinions as to his fitness for a civil office; and," added the General with emphasis, "no man will go further than I will in that direction."

I then asked what his opinion of General Grant's course, thus far, was.

"Well, his course has left him open to two different constructions. It is difficult to see how he thought he could do more for his country by supplanting Mr. Stanton than by co-operating with him; and with such co-operation Johnson never could have removed Stanton. His letter to Mr. Stanton would seem to indicate his confidence in the administration of Stanton in the War Office. His change of the persons and of the action of the office would indicate the contrary. His letter to Sheridan and his order requiring that no rebel officer removed should be reinstated, indicate a purpose to withstand the President. His withdrawal of his protest against Sheridan's removal, and permitting his banishment to the Plains, after his ordering him to report at Washington, and the reason given for objecting to Hancock's taking command of the Fifth District—that he would be exposed to the yellow fever—seem to point to the fact that he lacks persistently in effort, or is under the control of the President and is acting with him. He could not be ignorant that in opposing the removal of Sheridan he would be sustained by the country. His letter fully shows this. Now you ask, what is my own opinion? The danger lest I should be influenced in judgment by dislike to the man, for which I have so much cause, precludes me from forming one. I wait events. Time, and very short time, too, will determine the fact beyond the reach of opinion."

Secretary Stanton.

I next asked what he thought of Mr. Stanton.

"Stanton," resumed the General, "has the confidence of the country—deservedly—both from his private character and his official action; and I know no one patriotic man who did not feel safer, both in the present and future, because of Stanton's position in the War Office. I cannot doubt for a moment that Congress by the action of the Senate and by legislation will at once reinstate him. He is the Secretary of War and will remain so in spite of Executive usurpation."

Secretary Seward.

I asked his opinion of Mr. Seward.

"It seems to me," said he, "that there can be but one explanation of Seward's course—the determination to ruin the Republican party, because of what seems to him its ingratitude in preferring Mr. Lincoln. Seward holds that he was the father of our party, and one could easily suppose the deep grief and mortification which being set aside might cause him. Any other theory would only lead to the conclusion that Seward's intellect was wanting, because the author of the irrepressible conflict could never be so stupid. The inevitable consequence of Johnson's course I can't believe Seward fails to see, and if so, why does he fail to oppose the course of the Executive, or withdraw himself from the Cabinet? There is surely nothing in our foreign relations that requires him to act."

Impeachment.

I now asked Gen. Butler's opinion of the prospects of impeachment.

He replied: "Impeachment is sure to come. The same causes which hindered it heretofore will now tend to bring it on. When Wade was made President of the Senate every Presidential aspirant grew cold toward impeachment, and of course carried their tails with them. All admitted its justice, but they deemed it impolitic."

"Why?"

"Because, if Wade was made President, he might use the power of his office to press himself for the succession by controlling the nominating Convention. Therefore all gentlemen who desired that Mr. Wade should not be re-elected, urgently moved against impeachment. If it is too much to say on account of this, yet truth requires the assertion that it was after this. Perhaps the best illustration may be seen in the course the impeachment question took in Congress. On the opening of the Fortieth Session it was argued that the impeachment resolution should be recommitted to the Committee of the last House as far as elected; two members only being wanting—Jack Rogers, a Democrat, and Mr. Morris. Both failed of re-election. This Committee, however, was not appointed until it was certain that Mr. Wade would be President of the Senate, and therefore the successor of Jonnson if he should be removed. Now—then, and not till then, three new members of that Committee were appointed by the Speaker—one, Mr. Churchill, a very estimable and able but Conservative Republican, of New York, and two Democrats—Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, although the Democrats had less numbers in the Fortieth than in the Thirty-ninth Congress, when it was thought that one man, and a weak one, would amply represent the minority on the Committee. Now, two of their strongest men were given them, requiring the removal from that Committee to the inferior position on the Committee on Elections, of Mr. Cox, of Illinois, who was known to be in favor of impeachment. The result was that when the vote came to be taken in Committee, four out of the seven Republicans upon it, who were also on the Committee of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, voted for impeachment. Five voted against it, three of whom were the new appointees—Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Marshall. If the Committee had been allowed to be as before with the addition of one member only, there would have been a majority for impeachment. As it was there were four out of nine, notwithstanding the legal doubts of Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, and the asserted change of opinion of Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont. It is fair to Mr. Colfax to say that he claims these changes in the Committee were accidental—but it was a sad accident for the country, as it has involved an extra session of Congress without results, and has left Johnson to intrench himself with the army against the will of the country. I claim that the people always have been and are ready for impeachment and will now demand it. Now, however, the condition has changed. If Congress, on meeting in November, should commence the impeachment, and proceed with all reasonable rapidity, Johnson could not be removed till Spring—unless they came up to what clearly is the law and practice, that he should be deposed upon articles being presented to the Senate. Now, suppose that Johnson should not be removed till the Spring—that would be too late for Mr. Wade to aid himself by executive power in the Convention which will be held in May or June. But, as Mr. Wade is known to be thoroughly loyal to the Republican party, and would heartily sustain the nominee of that Convention with all the power of the administration, whoever should be nominated, each and all of the gentlemen believing themselves to have possibilities of being candidates, will desire that the administration shall be in Mr. Wade's hand rather than in Mr. Johnson's; and therefore—being convinced that impeachment is just and ought to be done—will become easily convinced of its policy, especially as they cannot fail to see that the people demand it, and that the situation of the country requires it—for it is the only solution of all our troubles, and the great pacificator. For myself," added the General, "I have never doubted that it would come to this. I have got accustomed to having my opinions upon public affairs made good twelve months after date."

Senator Wade.

I asked his opinion of Senator Wade. He said: "Among the many able men who have hope of the Presidency, Mr. Wade stands in the position of being a true representative of Radical Republicanism—honest, single-hearted, courageous, firm—from the people and of the people. He has never failed to rely upon them, and has never been found wrong."

"Don't you think the *Times'* report of his Kansas speech will hurt him?"

"No. It will not weigh a feather to those who know him; for, to them, if Ben Wade says he didn't say a thing, hundreds will not convince them to the contrary."

GENS. SHERIDAN, SICKLES AND CANBY.

Of Gen. Sheridan he said that "if we are to have a purely military man for President, Sheridan, perhaps, is the best of any. He has shown, in addition to his brilliant qualities as a soldier, that his political instincts (because he has had no training) are true and right. Sickles has more political experience, and has shown a comprehension of affairs which was to have been expected from one taught in the democratic faith, and has suffered wounds and mutilation to serve the country in the war in opposition to his political ideas. Canby, who is sent to take his place, is a gentleman and a true soldier, who will carry out the orders of his superior officers whatever may be his own opinion of the question at issue. But he is so truly loyal to the country that the President could expect no aid from him in any revolutionary movement he may make at Washington. Hence, probably, his removal to Charleston. But, as I said before, we may have no fear of the President in that direction. The West is true, and outvies the East in Radical Republicanism. And, on any attempt to overturn the Government, they would be reckoned by hundreds of thousands on their march to sustain it."

[The conversation with Gen. Butler was continued at great length, Gen. Logan, Mr. McCulloch, our bonds and finances generally being the topics.]

SENATOR WILSON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, September 3, 1867.

By rare good luck, after these preceding letters were in type, I met Senator Wilson. Senator Wilson is always ready to express freely his views of public affairs, and as a personal favor, waived his objections to their publication. I asked first, his views of the situation. He said: "In regard to the condition of affairs, I continue to take a hopeful view of it. Nothing that the President has done has weakened my confidence at all in the complete triumph of our friends in the Southern country. I believe that the negroes who have been enfranchised and the loyal men of those States will carry the election, will conform their Constitutions to the requirements of Congress in sympathy with the Republican party of the United States, and that the President can do nothing that will prevent this. I believe that his policy and his conduct have this tendency, to embitter and encourage the rebels, to get up bad feeling and make things unpleasant. But events are beyond his power to control, and his course will only sink himself, his ideas and policy, and the friends who gather around him. That is my idea of the effect of what he has done, that his conduct will contribute to the strengthening of the Republicans in the loyal States. The people will see that he is a bad man, that his conduct is against the peace and repose of the country and against the rights of the freedmen and loyalists of the South; and seeing this, and feeling it, they will be more united, and more firm in the assertion of their determination to secure equal rights to the black man and bring the Southern States back as loyal States into the Union. This is the public judgment and determination of the country, and nothing on earth can prevent the people from carrying it out."

Impeachment.

I next asked his view on impeachment.

"A few days ago," said the Senator, "the great body of the Republicans of the country hoped to be able to accomplish their purpose, without resorting to impeachment and the removal of the President; but the course he is now taking is carrying a great body of the party the other way, and to-day the great mass of the Republican party believe that the President will be impeached, and that he deserves impeachment."

Position of General Grant.

I inquired the opinion of Mr. Wilson as to the position of Gen. Grant.

"Well," he replied, "my opinion is that Gen. Grant has taken that office for the sole purpose of trying to do what good he can to the country. I know that Mr. Stanton kept that office for eighteen months for this purpose. I talked with him often about it; and, during the last session of Congress, in the presence of Gen. Grant, Mr. Stanton said he would not be driven out of the office if he could help it—that he felt it his duty to do what he could for the country; and he said to me that he had done some good and prevented much evil; and our friends," added Mr. Wilson, "will see by-and-by, that Gen. Grant and he were entirely in agreement in regard to the course of affairs. Gen. Grant, as early as the summer of 1863, when before Vicksburg, wrote a letter saying much as he wanted to see peace, he was opposed to any peace till we had emancipation in the country. During the last term, when Congress passed the Constitutional Amendment, he argued to all Southern men who came to him at Washington, warmly, to adopt it. He stood entirely with Congress. During the whole time, when the Southern men came to him—such as Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, and Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and other leading Southern politicians—he told them to go to the Republican leaders in Congress—that they had the power—and not to go to any Northern copperhead, or to have anything to do with them. He told them that the men who opposed the war would never again be permitted to govern the country or have any part of its government; that the Southern men made a great mistake in looking to these Northern copperheads to aid them in getting back; that the more they looked to them the more exacting the Republicans would be and ought to be, and that his advice to them was to consult with Republicans and to adopt the Constitutional amendment and to give universal suffrage; that the Republicans would exact it, and they ought to do it. These were his views during the session of Congress. These are the reasons why I believe he is acting now from these motives. He was in favor and pressed on Congress the importance of meeting during the summer. But Stanton and he concurred in this; his advice to members of Congress was always in this direction."

"I know this," continued Mr. Wilson, "that Gen. Grant, like some other men who were behind the scenes, has been more anxious during the last twelve months about the condition of affairs than he ever was during the war, and so expressed himself. It was the same with Stanton. Now, in regard to what you ask about Grant's going in there, it is not a matter of belief but of knowledge, beyond any sort of doubt, that Gen. Grant has entered on that duty to do what he could and save what he could for the country. And his position, like the position of Mr. Stanton, is misrepresented. Mr. Stanton felt keenly the criticisms of his friends, and now Gen. Grant has the same feelings. He expects to be misunderstood; but he believes he is acting in the light of a public duty which he owes to the country, and holds greater than anything else. My belief is that he is acting the part of a patriot, and the whole country will see it by-and-by, as they do now in the case of Mr. Stanton."

President Johnson.

Of the President Senator Wilson gave a less laudatory character than the special advocates of his policy are apt to do. He said: "I think the President will go by fits and starts in carrying out any policy. He is just this kind of a man; he is not a man who is governed and guided by fixed and settled principles; he is a man that is governed by his passions—a man of passionate temper—and while he affects to be a man of will, he is not a firm man but an obstinate man, which is quite a different thing. He goes by fits and starts: In fact, he acts like a 'fellow on a bust,' who goes to sleep and wakes up and breaks things, and then goes to sleep again, and so on until he is sober. After one of these great passions, and having avenged himself either by word or act, the President calms down. In my idea he is a foolish man, governed by gusts of passion and temper—and he is a disappointed man because he really believed he was going to succeed. His ignominious failure has disappointed him and made him vindictive."

Grant on Sheridan.

"Grant," said Mr. Wilson, in reply to my question, "has an exalted opinion of Sheridan, and their friendship is of the firmest kind. He says the country does not appreciate his great ability—that the war has developed no man so fit to command an army of a million of men as he is. And he said further, 'many think that I have done a great deal for Sheridan. I never did anything for him but give him an opportunity, and he has done a great deal for me.'"

Wilson on Stanton.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to Stanton which we will be a long time in paying; for among all his great services he has stood true and stood the great trial of office under Johnson to save what we had carried. He was liable to misrepresentation, and was unjustly criticised. I know that he felt the New York *Tribune's* criticisms very severely. I have seen tears in his eyes when talking about the manner in which some men talked about him. He sacrificed his feelings for the good of the country. I don't believe the President dare resort to any violent act against Congress. There is nobody in the loyal States that would stand by him." "The Blair family," added the Senator, "have a great and bad influence over the President. They took him over to their place after the 4th of March, and treated him with great kindness. This brought about a certain intimacy between them, which has been kept up. Their influence has been disastrous in the extreme. The Blairs are a pest to the country."

Johnson's Hatred of Stanton.

"As an evidence of the temper of the President, I can tell you one secret of the White House. A prominent Democrat, whose name is known everywhere—a man whom the President often consults, but a personal friend of Stanton—called on the President and earnestly advised him not to remove the Secretary. He said—I use his own words—that the President raved like a mad bull, and swore that he would remove Stanton. The friend told him that, in his judgment, it would lead to his own impeachment by Congress. Johnson said they might impeach; that he would turn Stanton out if he was tried and shot for it! The same friend said that Johnson had been acting in a terrible passion lately all the time."

State Politics.

Mr. Wilson then spoke of State politics, briefly but strongly expressed his opinion that the P. L. L.'s could do nothing except by management—that the people of Massachusetts were overwhelmingly in favor of the present prohibitory law—and that if by any adroit manipulation a license bill should be passed, it would produce such a reaction that the sale of liquor would be made a penitentiary offence.

Presidential Candidates.

He then, in reply to questions, spoke of prominent Presidential candidates. Of Chase he said: "I do not know whether Mr. Chase is a candidate for the Presidency or not, and although I know him very well, we have never exchanged a word on the subject. But his friends believe that he has had an eye to the Presidency, and certainly no man in America has more right to such aspirations, on account of his capacity and character, and early and long devotion to the cause which is now triumphant. Among all the public men that I have met since I went to the Senate, I have found none superior to Mr. Chase or better fitted to be President of the United States, in my judgment."

Of Wade he remarked: "Wade is an earnest, honest, true man, bold in word and in act. He perhaps sometimes is a little imprudent in speech, but he is a man practical in his action, and his course in Congress has been marked by boldness of utterance and devotion to equal rights; and at the same time it has been practical. He is willing to get all he can to-day and take another step to-morrow."

Of Colfax and Morton Mr. Wilson spoke in kindly terms; but he does not think the Speaker has the least chance for the succession. But my waning space compels me to cancel these notes.

National Finances.

On finances Mr. Wilson spoke at some length; but here again I must erase my notes. His leading ideas were that any suggestion or form of repudiation would only ruin the man or set of men who made it, and that it was neither wise or politic to try to pay off the national debt rapidly, but rather let the coming generation share the burden which has fallen so heavily upon our shoulders.

He was also in favor of a general reduction of taxation and of the repeal of the tax on cotton. This tax, he said, was wrong in principle and extremely unwise, and injurious to the spread of loyalty and liberal sentiments in the cotton growing States.

The Spider's Web.

How wonderful is the tenuity of the fairy-like lines, yet strong enough to enable the aerial voyager to run through the air, and catch his prey which ventures within his domain. It is so fine that, in the web of the gossamer spider, the smallest or the tribe are twenty tubes, through which is drawn the viscid globules the gummy matter it employs in spinning each of the thickness of about one-tenth of an inch. It takes 140 of these globules to form a single spiral line; it has twenty-four circumlocutions to go through, which gives the number of 3 360. We have thus got the average total number of tines between two raddii of the circle; multyplying that number by 26, the number of radii which the untiring insect spins, gives the total amount of 87,360 viscid globules before the net is complete.

The dimensions of the net, of course, varies with the species. Some will be composed of as many as 150,000 lines; yet even to form this net, the spider will only take five minutes! Wonderful, indeed, is the process by which the spider draws the thread from its body—more wonderful than any rope or silk spinning. Each of these spinnerets is covered with rows of bristle-like points, so very fine that a space about the size of a pin's head will cover a thousand of them. From each of these points or tubes issues a small but slender thread which unites with the other thread, so that from each spinneret proceeds a series of threads forming one compound whole; these are situated about one-third of an inch from the apex of the spinnerets; they also unite and form one thread, 624 of which are used by the spider in forming his net. With the instrument which Nature has given him, the claws of his feet, the spider guides and arranges the glutinous thread as this seemingly inexhaustible fibre is drawn from his body and inter-weaves them with each other until the web is complete. In this way spiders are wavers of a supple line, whose touch for quickness and fineness surpasses that of any spinning jenny.—*Cassell's Family Paper.*

A private letter from California, by the steamer just in, says: "Our end of the Pacific Railroad is going ahead so rapidly that it is now a settled fact that in 1869 you can visit us by rail. Won't it be nice when we can take our carpet-bags for a few days' trip to San Francisco or New York, and avoid the horse-shoe ocean route with its nausea by way of diversion?"

The Mosquito.

A writer in the *Scientific American* tells how the mosquito looks, what he does for a living, and how he is produced. It is an interesting sketch, but by no means a compensation for a mosquito bite, or the "small horror of his bugle horn." The writer says:

It is unscientific to say that mosquitoes bite, for they have no teeth; and they have no need of teeth to seize upon or prepare their food, for they are dainty, and take food only in the liquid form—spoon victuals. They are a chivalric race, and attack their enemies with a sort of sword or lance; no doubt they consider biting and gouging quite vulgar. The lance of the mosquito is a very beautiful and perfect piece of work; it is smoother than burnished steel, and its point is so fine and perfect that the most powerful microscope does not discover a flaw in it. As the most delicate cambric needle is to the crowbar, so is the mosquito's lance to the best Damascus blade. The lance is worn in a scabbard or sheeth, which in every respect is worthy of it; it is often ornamented with plumes. Man carries his sword at his side, and the mosquito on his head. The latter arrangement has manifest and wonderful advantages—the weapon is always *en garde*, and does not impede locomotion by getting entangled with the legs.

The lance and its sheath being on the head and being somewhat flexible, is often called a proboscis. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact that the scabbard is a suction pipe through which the mosquito drinks its food. As Moses struck the rock with his staff, so the mosquito with a thrust of his lance pierces the fountain, and the nectar, gushing into the scabbard, finds its way to the more sensitive and vital parts. But is not this calling the lance and scabbard, a probiscis, thus likening the delicate mosquito to the monstrous elephant, a little far fetched?

The mosquito is the most musical of all animals. There is no bird which sings so much. He never tires of his simple song. How happy must he be, cheerily singing far into the night! What a volume of melody from so slight a creature! If a man had a voice so loud proportionate to his weight, he might hold a conversation across the Atlantic, and there would be no need of the telegraph. Linnæus, out of compliment to the musical powers of the mosquito, named it Culex Pipiens. But there are those who say that the mosquito has no vocal organs, and that his notes are not music, but the sound produced by the flapping of his wings, or by some other similar and purely mechanical movement. Have these detractors music in their souls?

The mosquito might be classed among our domestic animals, may we not say among the household pets? They are the almost constant companions of man in town and country during the holiday season of the Summer. No home without the mosquito. What affection! How they stick to us, closer than brothers! They often come a great way—hundreds of miles—to be with us. Most of them which greet us in this city have left their distant homes in Jersey and have made the perilous journey across a wide river. They also love their own society, and travel in companies which sometimes comprise millions of individuals—in swarms which obscure the sun. But the common place detractors say that mosquitoes are bred in unwholesome swamps, and that it is only the wind which bears them, as it does feathers and malaria, wherever it listeth.

Let us inquire about the earliest beginning of the mosquito; let us take him in the egg. The mother mosquito has notions of naval architecture, and out of the eggs she lays she constructs, a well modeled boat, with elevated prow and stern and well proportioned midship. For the boat she employs two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty eggs, building it up piecemeal, somewhat after the manner of men, binding together the individual eggs by means of a powerful water-proof cement into substantial and complete structure. Unfortunately we are unable to give a receipt for the water-proof cement; there are many who would like to have it. The boat is built on the water, and when completed she is confidently abandoned to the mercy of the wind and the wave. Thanks to that water-proof cement, she can neither be broken, wetted, nor sunk; she is safer than if she were copper bottomed. The little craft, it must be remembered, is freighted with life—each of its 250 or 350 little state rooms has its tenant. After a few days' cruising the occupants of the shells come forth, and the ship is destroyed. But those little creatures are surely not mosquitoes; they appear more like fish or serpents, or little dragons. On closer examination they prove to be what every one knows under the name of "wigglers;" they are the larvæ of the mosquito. They wiggle about in the well known way for a week or two, and after changing their skins two or three times, they assume quite a new form and movement. They are now what the boys call "tumbles," and are the *pupæ* of the mosquito. In about a week, if the weather, &c., be favorable, something of the form of the mosquito may be seen through the transparent skin of the tumbler. Shortly the prisoner escapes from his confinement as a full fledged and bold mosquito, and soars away in search of food and pleasure.

An Apparition.

The *Nation* of this week, in its Paris correspondence, tells a rather remarkable "ghost" story in this wise:

My friend Colonel Sir William D——, an officer in the British army, having seen much service in various parts of the world, has been for some time past residing in Paris with his family, consisting of his wife, two sons, and a highly accomplished and charming daughter. From Sir William and his daughter I have the following story, which I give—changing only the names and initials of the parties—exactly as they told it to me a few evenings ago:

The eldest son, when pursuing his studies, a very few years since, at the Military College of Sandhurst, near London, was on intimate terms with another of the cadets, whom we will call Hartly. Young Hartly was a general favorite in the college, a promising, active young fellow, fond of the sports usually played by young men in England, and especially addicted to cricket. One Saturday afternoon, young Hartly having been absent for some time from the college on a visit to his parents in London, the pupils all turned out for a game of cricket. It was a fine sunny afternoon; the cricket ground was full of animation, and the game was going on merrily. Presently to the surprise and satisfaction of all the pupils, young Hartly was seen to enter the ground, dressed as usual, and looking in all respects exactly like his usual self. He went up to the ushers and shook hands with them, and with a number of the pupils. All present appear to have seen him perfectly, and to have felt pleased at seeing him come back. Presently he threw himself on the ground, took a cigar from his pocket, lighted it and began to smoke, watching the game, meanwhile, with his usual interest, and every now and then commenting upon its progress, criticizing this stroke, applauding that, and seeming as intent on the game as any of the players. At length he suddenly drew out his watch, and started to his feet, exclaiming, "I am wanted in London at four o'clock, and I must be off at once, for I have just time to catch the train," and rushed from the ground in the direction of the railway station. Much surprised at so sudden a departure, several of the pupils took out their watches and discussed his chances of being in London by four o'clock, as it then wanted but a few minutes of that hour.

Next day brought to the astonished inmates of the college the news of young Hartly's death which had occured the preceding day at his father's house, exactly at four o'clock. He had fallen ill during his visit home, and, as was afterward ascertained, had not once left his bed from the time of his falling ill. It was also ascertained that during the whole of that last day, through which he lay in a sort of quiet stupor, his mother had never left his bedside. "We've seen a real apparition for once in our lives," was the shuddering admission of the cadets when the news of Hartly's decease reached them.

Great Government Sale.

The Government sale of army property in St. Louis, on Tuesday, which was one of the most extensive since the war, was attended by upwards of two hundred buyers, embracing parties from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, &c., &c. The sales embraced army clothing of every description. The aggregate amount of sales were about $3,000,000. Of this sum the Messrs. Ticknors were the purchasers of about $1,500,000. Among their purchases were 100,000 overcoats, some 90,000 under shirts and drawers, &c., &c. The balance of the goods sold was bought in small lots by other parties from different sections. The bidding was lively and competition ran high, but St. Louis secured the bulk of the goods. The sale was continued the next day, the goods being hardware, clothing and other articles.

SEVERAL cases of terrible destitution have recently come to light in and near New York. On Saturday a woman was found dead on a miserable pallet in a tenement house in Brooklyn, with six emaciated children beside her corpse. The woman died from destitution. Next day a woman was found lying beside a helpless child, both dying of starvation. The woman died while being conveyed to the hospital. In another part of the city a woman was found dying in a miserable garret, with the decomposing body of a new-born infant beside her. A physician reports being summoned to the bedside of a young woman whom he found "lying on a few old rags on the floor, while beneath and around her the floor was wet with the rain which a few moments before came pouring through the broken roof." These cases are heard of by chance. There are scores of instances of just as painful destitution occurring every week in New York, "the center of the wealth, fashion and intelligence of the country."

SOMEWHERE in the extreme West the following sign occupies a conspicuous place:

"WESSELL WHISKEYONLYFORC ASH CREDITIS PLAYEDOUT."

Some fellow who had read the above, and had no "wherewith" to procure a drink, must have perpetrated the story that "one glass of Badito whisky would set a man drunk, two make him sick, three kill him, and four produce instantaneous spontaneous combustion."

Less than one quarter of the births in Boston last year, were from American parents on both sides. Less than forty per cent. had any native American blood. Seventy-five per cent. had foreign blood, and sixty per cent. were purely foreign.

AUTUMN.

No sound but the beach-nuts falling
Through the green and the yellow leaves,
And the rainy west wind calling
The swallows from the eaves.
No fading trees are shedding
Their golden splendor yet;
But a sunset gleam is spreading,
That seems like a regret.

And the crimson-breasted birdie
Sings his sweet funereal hymn
On the oak tree grim and sturdy,
In the twilight gathering dim.
Death comes to pomp and glory;
They fade—the sunny hours;
And races old in story
Pass like the summer hours.

Grasshoppers on the Plains.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from the Plains, says: Near the Vermillion we met our animated friends, the grasshoppers. For some little time we had been puzzling why it was that the sun did not give his customary amount of light, and whence came the curious noise which was above us in the air. At last we did discover right overhead, swarms of grasshoppers, innumerable as the locusts of Egypt, flying over the river. They seemed almost like flakes of snow driving along in a furious wind. Then after a time they emerged from the woodland that skirted the bluffs, and flew across on a line with our decks. The air swarmed with them. They struck against our faces and covered the hurricane deck. On the Iowa shore they could be seen in dense clouds. The grass over which they had passed was stripped of every vestige of green. Far in the distance they could be seen pursuing their destructive way. General Harney told how, once upon a time, while he was in command on the plains, the sky had been darkened and an immense noise was heard. Fancying that it was the Indians, he ordered out all his men and had the artillery ready to open upon the supposed foe. This was not much better than the inhabitants of Windham, Conn., who, it is stated, arose in the dead of night and fled in exceeding great terror, taking the noise caused by some migratory frogs for the arrival of hostile French and Indians.

Reverses.

"Burleigh" writes from New York to the Boston *Journal*: Leaning on the granite pillar of one of our hotels yesterday, I saw a well-dressed young man, not over thirty; he was very drunk. His friends, some of them among our most respectable citizens, were trying to induce him to go home. Not lost to all self-respect, he said, "I am drunk—I won't go home." Two months ago he was reputed to be rich. His balance over in the bank was large. He could any day draw his check for $50,000. One of the sudden blows that upset the staunchest craft struck him—he took to the bottle, and his end is easily predicted.

One can count on his ten fingers the New York business men who for thirty years have had uninterrupted success. But New York is full of wrecks of men who, because they could not pay their notes, have flung away character, talent and all. In one of the tenement houses in this city dwells a woman, one who, since I have been your correspondent, was a belle at Saratoga. Her story is the old one—business reverses—the bottle—poverty and woe. On the floor of one of the most crowded tenement houses, covered with rags, the husband of this lady was found by a noble-hearted man who sought him out, to save him if he can. And yet a few years ago he was one of our brightest merchants.

The Doom of the High Hat.

Ladies, who always take an interest in what their admirers wear, will be glad to hear that the high hat for gentlemen—the "stove-pipe," to call it by the slang term—is doomed. Every season, it falls in height and the brim widens; and in the course of a few more changes of fashion, it will be replaced by what the London *Spectator* promises and prays for—a reasonable head dress—a low stiff sombrero of silk-covered cardboard, with soft interior edges, than which no one could wish for a more reasonable or more becoming covering. It will be light, for there will be little of it; will shade the eyes and neck—far more important—because it has broad brims; can be taken off for a bow, because those brims are stiff; and will not heat the head, because it has the single merit of the old hat—it admits of scientific ventilation. In England the revolution in hats is likely to be effected sooner than in this country—for there the Prince of Wales, who leads the fashion, and has been reducing his hats in height at the rate of about half an inch a month lately, will effect the reform. Here, democratic though we be—there can be no democracy of fashion—although it is pretty certain that whatever becomes the "fashion" the majority of people will wear!

FROM an interesting article in the *Tribune* we learn that the most considerable theft from the Treasury thus far was of securities which the Bureau had delivered up and obtained the Register's receipt for. A clerk in the Loan Branch abstracted $100,000 in 6 per cent. coupon bonds. The loss was not discovered for weeks. Meanwhile, reporting that his grand father had died leaving him a fortune, he resigned, removed to New York, took a brown-stone-front, and lived luxuriously. He did not try to negotiate the bonds; only presented the semi-annual coupons for interest, as they became due. But each coupon bears the number of its bond, and a list of the missing numbers had now been sent to all Government agents. Therefore, with a stamp and red ink, he added one figure to the number of each coupon, changing 46,918 to 469,181, and so on. But suspicion fell upon him for fast living; the grandfather proved a hoax; he was arrested; confessed; declared that he had burned the bonds, but pointed out the coupons, hidden in his house; was sent to the penitentiary; pardoned out; and finally died.

MR. GREELEY concludes an article in the *Independent*, on "the perils of repudiation," as follows: "Let it be assumed that we shall never repudiate, and these may be converted at maturity into a non-taxable five per cent., having twenty or thirty years to run; and the saving of interest thus effected would serve to pay off the principal of the debt in two or three generations. But there can be no saving, no abatement, without the sternest integrity in our dealings with our creditors. Were it absolutely certain that we should always be honest and solvent, we might in time borrow, as Great Britain does, at less than four per cent.; while, if we begin to cheat, we shall not be able to borrow at all. No man can really afford to be a knave, and a debtor who owes largely least of all."

PRODIGIOUS!—The following is a Washington dispatch to the *Tribune*: "A man named Sawyer, who edits a paper in Pittsburgh which has Johnson's name at the head of its columns for the next Presidency, had a long interview with the President to-day. Jerry Black was there at the same time. Sawyer pretends to know all about the political situation in Pennsylvania, and promises the President that the State is thoroughly Johnsonian, and will give a big Democratic majority at the coming fall election. Sawyer thinks the President is doing nobly, and says if he continues the work, will surely be re-elected to the Presidential chair. These opinions of Sawyer evidently pleased the President, as he allowed Sawyer to talk to him for several hours."

WHAT does the New York *Gazette* mean by the following? "Sad are the stories that float in upon us from the carnival life at Long Branch, Saratoga, and other of the fashionable summer resorts. Frivolities we expect. A measurable amount of dancing and gaiety is not surprising. But we do not look for such reports as those which are left to appal us by the ebbing season. We do not look to see ladies and gentlemen who are prominent in metropolitan social life engaging in downright carousals. We mean drinking and drunkenness—not one whit short or less. This has been the shame and curse of the season. It has left a blight which will sadden life through long years. It has, to our certain knowledge, taken two persons straight down to death."

Says a London letter: It is now definitely announced that Mr. Dickens will appear in America before next Christmas, and his *avant courier* has already been sent out. The novelist himself is busily "rushing" work upon some lesser matters of composition, to appear here during his absence, which will occupy about seven months. In this period Mr. Dickens will read three or six nights in the week, according to circumstances. His habit here has been to take a small hall, like the Hanover Square Assembly Room, which does not give seats to above six hundred persons, and to read two extracts a night three times a week. Each week is thus made to comprehend all the selections that Mr. Dickens will read during the season.

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR, writing about the Turkish women, says any woman in the Sultan's dominions, no matter what her birth and circumstances, may aspire to become an inmate of his harem provided she has the requisite perfection of face and figure; and what is yet stranger, after remaining there for a time, she may often anticipate being given in recognized marriage to some one of his chief officers. Yet there is no respect for a woman because of her nature, her character, and her sphere. She is admirable only so far as she contributes to the pleasure of man; and, in all stations, whatever influence she has is due to her fleeting personal charms.

THE Farmers' and Citizens Bank, of Brooklyn, has been placed in the hands of a receiver by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Bank was established in 1852, and in 1867 continued business under the National Bank system. The capital was represented at $300,000; shares, 15,000; par $20. Early in the winter of 1866 the messenger of the bank, while proceeding along Beckam street, New York, was attacked by a man who robbed him of a valise containing some ten thousand dollars.

Charles Carlow, of Zanesville, was poisoned on Thursday evening last, by a man with whom he had had a difficulty. The drug was administered in a glass of whisky.

MURDER.

TRAGEDY AT BOURBON, IND.

An Old Woman Beaten to Death With an Ax.

Robbery the Murderer's Object.

A Man Arrested on Suspicion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BOURBON, IND., September 7, 1867.—One of the most horrible and brutal murders it has ever been my duty to record, has just been committed one and a half mile east of here, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway. The name of the murdered woman is Barbara Catharine Dale, and her age is fifty-six years. She came from Germany to this country seven years ago with her only son, an industrious lad of about twenty years of age, who supported himself and mother in a comfortable manner in the employ of the railroad company, as a day laborer. The two owned a piece of land, on which they had built a small log cabin, sufficiently commodious for their own comfort and convenience. This morning they arose as usual and partook of their morning meal, after which the boy went to his work and the mother to her wash tub to finish washing some clothes, which were needed for their Sunday change of clothing.

The house stands something over fifty feet from the railroad track, and on either side wild shrubbery and bushes have grown so profusely as to hide it from the view of persons on the track, unless nearly opposite to it. The boy was working during most of the forenoon within half a mile of the house, and nothing occurring to attract his attention in that direction, he continued until noon, when he went to the house for dinner.

On arriving at the house he found things considerably disarranged, and on examination he found one of the drawers in the bureau broken open and a twenty dollar national bank bill, a fifty cent piece and a Smith & Wesson revolver missing. He made search for his mother, but she could nowhere be found. He then communicated the facts to his brother laborers, who at once alarmed the neighborhood, and the people of this place, believing she had been foully dealt with, but a short time elapsed till the most diligent search was being made in every direction from the house, and it was not long until the body was found lying in a horribly mangled condition, near an old decayed stump about one hundred feet from the house.

It was heart-rending in the extreme to behold the young man lamenting over the mangled remains of his mother, as she lay weltering in the clotted blood that escaped from her nostrils and ears, produced by the terrible blows she had received on the back part of her head with an axe from the hand of her murderer. She lay on her left elbow, apparently as she had fallen, with the left side of her face buried in the sand. Her sun-bonnet was tied tightly about her neck, and so completely covered with blood that the material of which it was made could not be told. Near her lay a stick of wood about two feet long.

She was removed to her house where an inquest is now being held over her remains. An axe was found several rods from where she lay, the blood on it giving unmistakable evidence that it was the instrument by which she was killed. Suspicion strongly points to a German named George R. Scintle as being connected with the murder, and his arrest has just been effected.

EUROPE.

Pacific Note.

BERLIN, September 7, Evening.—A pacific note has been issued from the Prussian foreign office, in which the recent note of M. Moustier, French Foreign Minister, is alluded to as highly satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

The Yacht John T. Ford.

LONDON, September 7, Evening.—The little yacht John T. Ford, from Baltimore for Paris, before reported capsized at the entrance of the English Channel, was found a day or two since on the coast of Ireland, near Queenstown, whither she had drifted.

Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, September 7.—General Garibaldi, while on his way to Geneva to participate in the Peace Congress, passed through this city, and during his stay, on invitation of Count de Userom, Minister of Prussia to Florence, dined with him at the palace of the Prussian Legation.

Irish Police Decorated.

DUBLIN, September 7.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to-day decorated with medals those Irish police who distinguished themselves during the Fenian outbreak.

American Vessel Interfered With.

LONDON, September 7.—Advices from Candia report that the Turkish authorities had interfered with an American vessel which was aiding the escape of the Cretan refugees, and compelled her to desist.

Reorganization of Austrian Ministry.

VIENNA, September 7.—Baron von Beust has reorganized the Council of Ministers as follows: Prince Charles von Aenesberg will preside; Dr Berger is appointed Minister of Justice; Gickram, Minister of the Interior, and Herr. Berst, Minister of Public Instruction.

New Railroad Route.

LONDON, September 7, Evening.—Francis Morris, of New York, has concluded here an arrangement with Captain Prim, of the Royal Navy, looking to the establishment of a new inter-Oceanic line across Nicaragua by railroad, connecting with steamers on the lake.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, September 7.—The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived today.

London Money Market.

LONDON, September 7, Noon.—Consols unchanged. American securities dull, excepting bonds, which are firmer. Prices unchanged.

LONDON, Evening, September 7.—Consols closed weak at 94¼; 5-20s 73⅝; Illinois Central 77½; Erie 43½; Atlantic and Great Western 22.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, September 7.—5-20 bonds, 77⅜.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, September 7.—Petroleum declined 2f, and closed at 52f 50c for standard white.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 7, 3 P. M.—Cotton easier, and rather more doing; prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs firmer.

Petroleum 10d; refined 1s 5d. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, September 7, P. M.—Cotton easier and rather more doing; sales 10,000 bales middling uplands at 10d; Orleans 10¼d.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn 35s 9d. Wheat 13s 4d for white California. Barley 5s. Oats 3s 5d. Peas 32s. Cheese 50s. Beef 147s 6d. Lard 47s 3d. Pork 70s, and bacon 43s.

Potashes 1s. Petroleum spirits 1s; refined 1s 3d.

MONTREAL.

Result of the Election---Riot---Several Persons Injured.

TORONTO, September 6.—A dispatch from Montreal last evening to the *Globe* says: Cartier is elected for both Houses by a majority of three hundred and fifty. The majority for McGee at the close of the polls was two hundred and seventy-seven.

After the announcement, a mob of about two hundred of the Develin party arrived opposite Mechanics' Hall and tore down the statement of the poll. A riot then commenced, a shower of stones being directed at the hall, and the windows in the front were broken. There was a free fight in the street. The mob was kept out of the hall, where McGee was, by revolver shots from the inside at the entrance. The guards charged on the rioters and put them to route.

MONTREAL, September 7.—No further disturbance took place last night, after the attack on McCready's House. McGee's residence was guarded by police during the night. Mechanics' Hall suffered severely during the morning, the doors and windows on the first and second floors being smashed. The parties arrested were brought before the Police Court to-day and discharged, no one appearing to prosecute. Dineham and others, who were shot and beaten, are recovering. Several policemen were brutally beaten. The city has resumed its wonted quiet to-day. Mr. Middleton, of the Coal Oil stores lately destroyed, has absconded. An inquiry shows a deficiency of 5,000 barrels of oil, valued at $13,000.

RICHMOND.

Full Returns of Registration---216,000 Voters in the State.

RICHMOND, September 8.—Official registration returns of the whole State are received at headquarters. The total vote is 216,000. The ratio of votes is eleven whites to nine blacks.

The *Whig* has information that the Commanding General will order an election for delegates to a Convention, one hundred and four in number, to take place between the 10th and 15th of October.

AMNESTY.

THE FINISHING STROKE.

Proclamation by the President.

Disabilities Removed From Rebels.

The Classes to be Excluded.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The following pardon proclamation, although prepared yesterday, was not issued until this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrow or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and, whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D., 1864, did, with objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and, whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established, and the President did, by the said last proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and, whereas, in and by said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and, whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and, whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, and if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and, whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion a renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and, whereas, as large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the prilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and, whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisement, now as always could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and National restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, abstruct and repress the popular energies and National industry and enterprise; and, whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare and to the more perfect restoration of Constitutional law and order that the said last mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that each person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe to the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm] in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th of May, A. D. 1865, namely:

First, The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, Vice President and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who had or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier general, and naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second, All persons who, in any way, treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third, All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Washington, this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A CURIOUS instance of the hardship brought upon a certain class by a change of fashion is seen in the condition of the people of the towns and villages of South Beds and the contiguous districts of Hertfordshire. In these places the women and children in the cottages, as well as in a more organized manner, have hitherto eked out their scanty means of subsistence by plaiting straw. Vast numbers of people have been employed in producing first the plait and then the finished straw hat and bonnet. But since the fashion has changed and the ladies have substituted the little patches of gauze, lace and ribbons, for the bonnet, all these poor people are thrown out of work and are suffering the severest privations. In a single town, out of a population of upwards of 20,000, more than one-third have scarcely bread enough to eat. Great apprehensions are felt for the fate of these poor people, when the trials of winter come on, and there would seem to be no help for them other than charity, since they cannot quickly learn new occupations, and fashion is a divinity without pity or remorse.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* tells a strange story about a man-beast, lately discovered in the vicinity of Oak Creek, Wisconsin. For some months the farmers in that neighborhood had been annoyed by the disappearance of their fowls. Doors were opened and roosts were robbed in the most summary and mysterious manner; and sometimes even lambs disappeared. That these were not stolen by human hands was thought to be evident from the marks around of the fowls being eaten on the spot. One farmer determined to solve the mystery, and so, rifle in hand, he watched his premises. At about 11 o'clock he discovered an animal of some kind approaching his hen-house with stealthy step, sometimes going on all fours and sometimes erect. He fired, and a piercing shriek, like that of a human being, showed that the creature had been hit. It nevertheless made off to the woods, where it was seen the subsequent day, having the face and hands of a human being and the hairy body of a beast. But, though wounded, it made its escape, and though subsequently seen again had not been captured at last accounts.

A Salt Lake letter says: The grasshoppers have done much damage to the gardens and fields in and near this city within the week past. Most of the apple, pear and plum trees are stripped of their foliage, some entirely, not a leaf left. They are truly under bare poles.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.]

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal asperisons, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 29.]

If the notice of Judge Williams's nomination which appeared in the "*Post*" at the time, and now kept standing at the head of the Republican papers, is intended as a rebuke for any supposed inconsistency since, it fails in its purpose. We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams's private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic. The Democracy plants itself upon principle and deals with facts, and discusses the public and official acts of candidates.

AMNESTY AND PARDON TO REBELS.

A skirmish line of whereases precedes the formidable and truly sweeping force of the Proclamation. With the historical whereases we have no fault to find. Their number and their correctness and their array in front indicate shrewd strategy, designed to cover corrupt and dangerous conclusions. Such conclusions, therefore, follow in the Proclamation, and discriminating minds will not be prevented by the deploying of earlier and wiser proclamations before them from discovering their character. Those of the whereases which embody nothing but Mr. JOHNSON's opinions and special pleadings and demagoguical slang with which all party papers have been filled from time immemorial, are, of course, open to grave objection. These general statements we shall endeavor to confirm by a particular though brief review, and so to demonstrate the utter destitution of moral force in the entire performance.

It is true that Congress, early in 1861, near the beginning of the insurrection, did issue the declaratory act setting forth its purposes in conducting the war. It is also true that Mr. LINCOLN did issue in 1863 and in 1864 proclamations offering amnesty to certain classes of insurgents. But these cases can, in no justifiable sense, be taken as precedents for the present action, nor can they be offered as arguments for it. The declaratory act and the two amnesty offers were strictly war measures to aid in suppressing the existing insurrection, and to induce rebels to return to their loyalty, and restore the authority of the United States. These designs are admitted in Mr. JOHNSON's present proclamation—whereas number two and three. But they were ineffectual. The insurrection was not suppressed, the amnesties offered were laughed at, and the work of treason and bloodshed went on. By what claim of logic, justice or common sense are these historical and unavailing endeavors of the Government forced into service as arguments for the present arbitrary and iniquitous proceeding? How can government acts designed to prevent or, like decisive battles, to terminate treason and war, be pleaded in behalf of the guilty traitors who, trampling on the offers of amnesty, persisted in their treason and war, long years afterwards, till they were disabled by the strong arm of power.

We come down now to Mr. JOHNSON's administration, and to his amnesty of May 29th, 1865. This was like Mr. LINCOLN's as to its design. As Mr. JOHNSON justly says in his present proclamation, it had "the *same objects*;" that is, the suppression of the rebellion, the return of the insurgents to their loyalty and the restoration of the authority of the middle States. In that proclamation "*fourteen extensive* classes" were excluded from the offer of amnesty. On what grounds are nearly all of these embraced in the amnesty of yesterday? By common consent their disposition to become good citizens is less apparent now than it was then, in the despondency of recent defeat. And besides, on the principles and the logic of this proclamation those who are now excepted might as well be included as those who are embraced in it, and would be, probably, but for the sake of little and a transient show of respect for the judgment of the loyal people. As it stands, it shows a large advance toward a total disregard of their will.

The opinions, platitudes, party and demagogue talk, embraced in the last two of the President's whereases, are entitled to no more respect in a solemn Proclamation than they are accustomed to receive, as are spread out purposely in the newspapers that have been ringing with them, in favor of the rebellion ever since the rebellion began. They show how deeply the rebels themselves and those who favored them, have been concerned in the suggestion and construction of this bad Proclamation. They also demonstrate more clearly than any previous action of Mr. JOHNSON, how completely he is in their hands, and how recreant he has become not merely to the party that elected him, but—which is more important—to the decisions of the war and to the best interests of the country.

WHAT IS AT STAKE?

Politics is briefly defined to be the science of Government. And one of the great ends of Government is to secure to citizens the rights of property. Hence politics and the pecuniary interests of men come to be closely associated. Those who own money, goods, houses, or real estate naturally concern themselves about its security, and look to a Government of law and justice for its protection and safety. They cannot, therefore, be indifferent to attempts made by a political party to alienate that Government protection, and so to depreciate the property of citizens by depriving it of one of its elements of value, viz: security.

For this reason, every man who owns anything, whether houses, goods, gold or obligations which, for the convenience of business, are employed to represent property, must be dissatisfied with the efforts made by the more unscrupulous of the Democratic press and party leaders, in opposition to the financial policy of the Government and to the currency which it has inaugurated for the transaction of business. As this warfare is waged against property, and so, involves danger to that of one party as well as of the other, it can be interpreted only as an Agrarian appeal to the classes that have nothing, implying a promise of gain to them out of the losses or ruin of others. This charge cannot be evaded on the ground that only one form of property is attacked. As well might they put on virtuous airs, who should only inculcate the repudiation of private notes of hand, or the abolition of all laws for the enforced sale of land under mortgage conditions, promising the ignorant and debased great benefit from the success of such measures.

This is precisely the incendiary process that is attempted by VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON, and is warmly supported by those of the party press that have their sphere in the lower stratum of the party. They have chosen the Government securities as the object of attack, on the presumption that they are held chiefly by those who approved of the measures of the Government in suppressing the rebellion, in the prosecution of which measures the national debt was incurred. A vindictive feeling against the Government and its loyal supporters may fairly be assigned as the impulse that has driven them into this incendiary and infamous proceeding.

Should the wishes of those who are carrying on their political campaign with this worse than Agrarian appeal, be realized, let no one be so weak as to suppose the pecuniary loss and ruin will be confined to one species of property. It would extend to all. And all business enterprises, all kinds of labor and the poorer classes of the people as well as the richer, would be involved in the consequences, and Democrats as well as others. Every man, therefore, that favors these propagandists of anarchy, dishonesty and ruin, by voting for them and their deceptive schemes, does what he can towards inaugurating universal poverty and taking the food out of his children's mouths. It is true, we have no apprehensions of their success, for there is too much integrity and sense in the country to admit of such a fear. But we have pointed out the dangerous tendency of the attempt, that no one may be deceived in relation to it. In the coming election in Pennsylvania, there is special necessity for vigilance on this point, since by the use that has been made of Judge SHARSWOOD's opinion, by the press of his own party, it appears that in our Commonwealth this repudiation doctrine is expected either to be indorsed or to receive its death blow. The politics of this Commonwealth never before embraced the question of every man's property more clearly than at the present time.

REPUDIATION THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

Whoever has paid attention to the gradual progress which Democratic presses and orators have made towards the naked proposition that our National Debt shall be repudiated, cannot doubt that it is the Central Idea in the Democratic Creed, as revised and expounded by PENDLETON and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, and BLACK, SHARSWOOD & Co., of Pennsylvania—all champions of JOHNSON in his desperate endeavors to neutralize the results of the war. There is great reason why the people should be awakened to the peril which threatens the country from this source. It is no idle alarm. Repudiation springs naturally from opposition to loyal reconstruction. It is the next step in the path in which the Democratic party, with more than usual courage, is now treading. The portents are unmistakable, and receive some new and more alarming aspect every day. Pass the Government into the hands of the Democratic party, and practical repudiation will ensue. Reluctant as some may be to credit this, it is all too true. We ask, is repudiation worse than secession—worse than the peace-at-any price doctrine so openly proclaimed at the most critical period of the war? And does not repudiation proceed from the same men who were openly for secession at the beginning, and were for Southern independence to the end; and have they not the desperate President and the whole Democratic party at their backs now? So the case stands to-day. In the last number of the *Nation* is an able article on the subject, to the following extract from which we invite candid attention:

"Almost any male animal will fight, but it is only the *elite* of the human race which, when the fighting is over, will sit down in the calm of peace and doggedly and industriously *pay*. Demagogues know this, of course, perfectly well, and count on it, so that, whether they have in the first instance advocated the war or not, they are pretty sure, when it is over, to advise people to repudiate.

"The leaders of the Democratic party have, perhaps, stronger reasons for urging repudiation than any other demagogues have ever had. In the first place, they violently opposed the war, and predicted steadily and persistently that the money borrowed for it would never be refunded. Therefore, they have the ordinary human interest in bringing about the fulfillment of their own prophecies. In the second place, they look on the public debt as a great instrument of national consolidation, and to consolidation they are violently opposed; and if they should succeed in breaking down the national credit at this juncture, they feel satisfied that the United States would never again be able to borrow on any great scale or for any great enterprise—certainly never to resist a new attempt at secession. Moreover, they are the friends of only one 'section,' and that is the South. To them New England is nothing, and New York is nothing, and the West is nothing; but for the South as a unit they have a real tenderness. Now, the South will probably feel the burden of the debt more than any other part of the country. To her it is not simply a debt, it is a penalty, and a very humiliating penalty—a moral as well as a physical burden. It is at once the sign and memorial of her defeat. To get rid of the debt is, therefore, the highest service the Democrats can render the South, and, perhaps, the only way they can hope to win back the Southern whites into the old alliance."

JUDGE WILLIAMS'S BIRTH PLACE.

No amount of research upon the part of the Democracy in regard to our candidate for Supreme Judge can develop anything against Judge WILLIAMS, except the fact that he was born in Connecticut. If that be a sufficient reason why he should not be elected to a seat on our Supreme Bench, it is certainly just as good a reason why Judge STRONG should resign the seat upon the same Bench he now holds by virtue of a Democratic majority. If Judge WILLIAMS can't go up because he was born in Connecticut, then bring Judge STRONG down, for the same reason equally applies to him.

We should like to know what is wrong in being born in Connecticut? Of course we know that Democrats class that State among the New England States, and designate all who were born there as 'Yankees;' but is not Judge STRONG, who is a Democrat, as much a Yankee by being born in Connecticut, as Judge WILLIAMS, who is a Republican, is because he was born in the same State? But is the objection made because a man acquires a political bias from the politics of the State in which he was born? If so, the Democracy furnish the best of reasons why all Democrats should vote for Judge WILLIAMS—because Connecticut is at present under a Democratic administration, and according to Democratic argument Judge WILLIAMS's political inspiration should certainly be acceptable to the most exacting of Democrats.

The sum of this ridiculous objection to Judge WILLIAMS is this: Connecticut is a Democratic State to-day. Judges STRONG and WILLIAMS are both natives of Connecticut. Judge STRONG is acceptable to the Democracy *because he is a Democrat*, and Judge WILLIAMS is objectionable to the Democracy *because he is a Republican, and has at all times been true in his loyalty to the Union*.

AGREED.

The *World* and the *Tribune* are not apt to be very harmonious in their opinions on political subjects. Any case of agreement that may by stress of circumstances be brought about is worthy of notice as a curiosity, if nothing more. The *Tribune* lately gave an argument against the Amnesty Proclamation. The *World* indulges itself in a hit at the argument, the purpose of which, according to the parties, is the same, that is, as the *World* expresses it "to prove that the President's new Amnesty Proclamation does not remove the disabilities imposed by Congress."

We are not concerned with the logical tilt of the champions, nor are we called to decide which displays the most grace, skill and efficiency in his bearing. Our concern is with the matter about which the contest arose. This, as stated above, is, the practical effect of the Proclamation on the disabilities of the rebels. Here the parties are *agreed*. After the *World* has, to its own satisfaction, demolished the *argument* of the *Tribune*, it thus expresses its accord in its conclusions:

"Having thus exposed the fallacies of the *Tribune's* reasoning, we are constrained, on quite other grounds, to indorse the substantial correctness of the opinion which its false reasoning is brought to support. Practically, the new Amnesty Proclamation will afford no relief to persons deprived of the elective franchise."

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Should the Republicans of Allegheny divide or nominate a ticket which the majority of the Republican voters would not support, the election of the Democratic candidates could scarcely be regarded as a victory of much permanent value—least of all, as evidence of a change in public sentiment on the great questions of the day. And so of California. The Republican candidate for Governor there was opposed by a large portion of the influential press of the party, and deserved to be defeated. Enough Republicans contributed to give him his deserts, to elect the Democratic candidate. This state of feeling of course carried with it other consequences, and two Democratic Congressmen are elected. And this is all there is about the great Democratic triumph in the Golden State.

THE Columbus *Statesman*, the well-known Democratic organ in Ohio, has come out for the proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving suffrage to colored men. What has the Pittsburgh *Post* to say to that?

CALIFORNIA AND MAINE.

Although there is really nothing in the result of either the California or Maine election that should encourage the Democrats, nevertheless they continue to draw consolation therefrom. California was carried not by any change in popular sentiment, but through the defection of thousands of Republicans who deemed the defeat of a corrupt candidate more honorable and better policy than success with such a candidate. A judicial election is to take place in the State shortly, and we venture to say that the triumph of the Democrats will be short lived. In Maine, where the Democrats dare not hope for success, it was immaterial whether the Republican Governor was elected by fifteen or thirty thousand. So long as the State was overwhelmingly safe there was no motive for making a great effort. Notwithstanding the Democrats had the advantage of the issue growing out of the fact that a Republican Legislature passed a Prohibitory Liquor Law, their vote shows a gain of only about one thousand, and the Republican majority is over thirteen thousand. There is nothing to show that public sentiment in either California or Maine has changed a particle concerning national questions, and there is nothing in the result in either State that entitles the Democrats to feel encouraged or that should give Republicans the slightest alarm. In view of the tendency, after so many years of excitement and success, to apathy, we could wish that the Republicans might be alarmed somewhat. We are not so certain that the claim put up by the Democrats to gains in these two States is the best thing that could happen, for if anything were needed to awaken Republicans everywhere to timely and proper effort, it is precisely this.

THE oath prescribed by the new amnesty is distinguished for its simplicity. It binds the returning rebel to just two things—to support the Constitution, and to support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. The first is easily done, so far as to meet a flexible interpretation of the Constitution, and the latter is unavoidable because the negroes would be too many for them, if they should try to do otherwise. All other laws made during the rebellion, or since, all fiscal regulations, all determinations with reference to the National debt, and all laws of Congress for the restoration of the seceded States on just grounds, are left as debatable matters, to be decided on after these "fourteen extensive classes" are, under Mr. JOHNSON's generous indorsement, brought into working relations with their Democratic friends. How they will dispose of Government pledges and credit, it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell, provided they once got the power, to back their wishes. Mr. JOHNSON has indorsed the rebels, the Democrats indorse both. The coming elections must give Republican majorities that will defeat all the three, and save the country from the imminent danger with which a treacherous conspiracy threatens it.

SENATOR CAMERON has written a letter complaining of a dispatch in the New York *Herald* as follows:

"My friend Mr. Bennett does me great injustice, for the first time in his life; and I can only say there is not a shadow of truth in the statement so far as I am concerned. Mr. Stanton is not a citizen of Pennsylvania, and has not resided in it for more than ten years. Much as I like him, if there were no other reason I could not ignore all the men who have so faithfully sustained me if I desired to leave the Senate. But I do not desire to leave it, and would, under no circumstances, accept any other place under the government."

From this we infer that Mr. CAMERON, in the extraordinary canvass which ended in his election to the Senate, contracted a debt which, for once, he is disposed to pay off. He says he could not go for Mr. STANTON for the Senate under any circumstances, and makes unseemly haste to say that Mr. STANTON "is not a citizen of Pennsylvania and has not resided in *it* for more than ten years." If Mr. CAMERON wanted to give notice that he has an arrangement of his own concerning the next United States Senatorship, the letter serves the purpose, though that he *had* an arrangement of his own was not to be doubted. But if the letter was written to say that Mr. STANTON "is not a citizen of Pennsylvania, and has not resided in it for more than ten years," to shut him out of the Senate, then he manifests a taste that is equaled only by his grammar. The Republicans of Pennsylvania concerning Mr. STANTON will be likely to act independent of Mr. CAMERON, who will not be asked to "ignore" any promise he gave in lieu of money to secure his own election.

A GENTLEMAN who left Washington Saturday evening informs us that the supporters of the Government, in view of the course of the President and the influence which men as bad and reckless as himself have obtained over him, entertain grave apprehensions as to the immediate future. While crediting Mr. JOHNSON with a desperate willingness to do almost anything, true men have perfect confidence in Gen. GRANT, and rely on him in the dreadful emergency which there is too much reason to apprehend is close upon us. The rebels in and around Washington, we are assured, are jubilant. In Baltimore, under the title and form of the "State Guards," they are well armed and drill regularly, almost uniformly under officers who were in the rebel army. In this respect there is a striking resemblance to the state of things that existed early in 1861, when BUCHANAN's treason first began to develope itself.

The Democrats have small grounds to rejoice over the results of the Maine election. If there is anything in the fact that the Republican majority in the State is *only thirteen thousand*, they are entitled to all they can make out of it. If between that figure and ten thousand more, on a small vote, and the Democratic vote barely holding its own, Democrats can discover any ground of hope, no one will object to their taking it all. It is proper that it should be known that the question of prohibition entered largely into the canvass in Maine; and, as a matter of course, the Democrats made all there was to be made out of it. That Maine will cast its vote, backed by twenty-five thousand majority, for the Republican candidate for President, no man in his senses will even now pretend.

THE New York *Times* says, in regard to the Amnesty Proclamation, that "the assertion by the President of his right to issue such a proclamation at all is the point which most concerns the country." We suspect the *Times* has hit the vital point and opened up the question most threatening to the nation. Of course, the motive enters into the discussion. No one can question what that is—the vitalization, so far as it can be done, of the "dead cause." The spirit at the bottom of the proceeding is the same as that which animated JOHNSTON in reinforcing BEAUREGARD at Bull Run. And it is thus that the President is to be judged.

WE place reliance on the statement made in our Washington special, that registration in the South will not be reopened to accommodate the late amnestied rebels. It appears that Mr. JOHNSON has not yet concluded to override the law of Congress in relation to that. Even if he should hereafter conclude to undertake to open the floodgates of treason throughout the South, we are assured that General GRANT would interpose to prevent the outrage. In other words, it being necessary the order should pass through the General's hands, he will refuse to issue it. This would, of course, bring him in direct collision with the President. All our information is that General GRANT is quite ready for it, if the President should render it unavoidable.

IN referring to the Senatorial contest in the Twenty-first District in this State yesterday, we were in error in saying that Senators HALL and HAINES both were candidates for renomination and defeated. Senator HAINES was not before the Convention, but Senator HALL was, and received five out of the eighteen votes, throughout the thirty-seven ballots taken. The Convention adopted straightout Free Railroad resolutions and exacted pledges—(not to be broken)—in accordance with them from the candidates.

REDUCTION OF STATE DEBT UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

It is a well-known fact that the debt of Pennsylvania was continually increasing under Democratic administrations, until Hon. JAMES POLLOCK was elected Governor in 1854, at which time the debt had reached the enormous sum of forty-one millions. The political complexion of the Legislature also underwent a change during Governor POLLOCK's administration, and the tide of debt was turned. Notwithstanding the large expenditures entailed upon our people during the war, the State debt was gradually reduced during Governor CURTIN's administration, until at the close of his second term the public debt was $35,600,000, with $13,000,000 of assets in the Treasury, making the liabilities of the State $22,500,000. During the present year, the first of Governor GEARY's term, $1,794,644 50 of the State debt has been paid by that officer, Treasurer KEMBLE and Auditor General HARTRANFT, all Republicans. This has been accomplished without collecting one dollar from the farmer and mechanic in the shape of tax on his real estate. The above facts are commended to the tax-payers, as showing the beneficent results of the financial efforts of Republican Governors, State officers and Legislatures.

THE good time, expected by the rebels in 1861, is now looked for as near at hand. The promised help of the Northern Democracy is now again offered. The pledge is to be redeemed. JERRY BLACK, the head of Pennsylvania Democracy, has taken the matter in hand. ANDREW JOHNSON is the instrument. His proclamation is the means. Congress and its reconstruction laws are ignored. Loyalty is at a discount in the Government, and Government bonds will sink with it. Rebels are jubilant, having lost nothing by their crimes but their slaves, and these they will get pay for, under the new regime—when it comes. But the will of the people stands in the way yet, and, while their reason, their conscience or their pockets have any influence on their action, there their will remains, fixed in opposition to the unscrupulous schemes of the Democracy and the rebels, with ANDREW JOHNSON at their head.

IT would seem that a good many of our people are bound to make fools of themselves again over Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, whose second visit is not far off. For our part we do not quite perceive why any more fuss should be made over him than over some others who either have landed or will land on our shores. We can do proper homage to him as a man of letters, and the extraordinary genius which has made him familiar to thousands of American households, without rendering ourselves liable to the criticisms—just and unjust—which he gave back for the fuss we made over him on his first visit. Mr. DICKENS was on the rebel side during our great struggle. Surely, for that we will not honor him. He is said to have taken rebel bonds. For the loss sustained thereby we cannot be expected to repay him. Let us discriminate, and remember what is due to ourselves as well as Mr. DICKENS. With that he will be best satisfied.

THE other day we said that the Proclamations and the general conduct of the President were well calculated to awaken expectation in the minds of such men as SAUNDERS, BLACKBURN, and other outlawed rebels wandering over the face of the earth. And so it turns out, BLACKBURN asks to be let in by a side-door process. Being great in the yellow fever line, he has offered his services in the Southern States where the plague prevails, if permitted to return. General GRANT, to whom the offer was made, declined it. It will be recollected that BLACKBURN is the creature who concocted the scheme to introduce yellow fever into Northern cities under the patronage of the DAVIS Confederacy. It looks as if he must rely—and not in vain—upon a special pardon from JOHNSON.

WHOEVER has watched the nominations cannot doubt that the people of Pennsylvania are determined to secure a Legislature in favor of a General Railroad Law, and will not cheat them "for love or money." With rare exceptions those who opposed the Free Bill last winter, or were in any manner unsound, have been permitted to stay at home. In no instance should a candidate be voted for without pledges so direct and satisfactory that he cannot escape from fulfilling them. We think Senator LOWRY, in the Erie District, will bear questioning, and we hope that an answer will be obtained from him. This is a good time to run the least possible risk. We are led to believe from the relishable way that those who last winter undertook to look one way and now another, have been pitched overboard by the people, there is not much disposition to take candidates on trust.

THE Republicans of the Twenty first Senatorial District met in convention at Lewistown, on Friday last, and nominated as their candidates for the State Senate Col. JOHN H. ROBINSON, of Juniata county, and SAMUEL MCVITTY, Esq., of Huntingdon county, over Messrs. HALL and HAINES, the present Senators. The contest between Senator LEWIS M. HALL, the Speaker of the Senate, and Col. ROBINSON, which ended in the defeat of the former, had been earnest and protracted. Col. ROBINSON has an established reputation for bravery as a soldier and integrity as a civilian. Mr. MCVITTY is well and favorably known, and like his colleague, deserves the compliment conveyed in the nomination. Both are sound Republicans.

Erie County Nominations.

The Erie County Republican Convention met on Monday, and a warm contest ensued on the Legislative nominations. Morrow B. Lowry received fifty one votes for State Senator, and G. W. Colton, forty-three votes—thus securing for Mr. Lowry the nomination, he having previously been declared the choice of Crawford County. George B. Rea and John D. Stranahan were nominated for the House of Representatives. For county offices the following are the nominations: Sheriff, A. J. Swan. Clerk of Courts, Charles L. Pierce. Commissioner, W. B. Weed. Jury Commissioner, Daniel Patterson. Director of Poor, Jacob Ansen. Auditor, F. F. Stowe. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Congress, Judge Williams, and Governor Geary, and denouncing Andrew Johnson and Delegate Conventions, instructing the new County Committee to issue its call for the nomination of candidates in 1868 by the "Crawford County System."

The Maine Election—No Democratic Comfort.

The Augusta dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser* giving the returns of the Maine election, says:

"The sole cause of loss to the Republicans is the liquor law and the constabulary law, passed by the last Legislature. Many Republicans were entirely apathetic as to the result, and not a few voted directly with the Democrats on the liquor issue. The national administration can derive no comfort from the gains of the Democracy, for the merits of Andrew Johnson were not really an issue."

The Boston *Post's* dispatch admits that "the ale and cider law of last year has undoubtedly caused much loss to the Republicans."

GEN. COOK, Secretary of Legation, died at Santiago on the 6th of August. His disease was contracted in the prison pens of the South, he having been captured in Gen. Kilpatrick's famous raid on Richmond. He fought side by side with Col. Dahlgren, who was killed by the rebels a few hours before his capture. After his release he was made Brevet Brigadier General, and appointed to the position which he held at the time of his death.

HEALTH OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.—The Lancaster *Express* says: The friends of Old Commoner throughout the State and country will be pleased to hear that his health has much improved recently, and that he is now better than for some time past. He will pay a visit to his iron works in Franklin county, in the course of a few days.

A TELEGRAM was sent from Richmond to the effect that the mercantile community was in an insolvent condition, and that the applications in the Court of Bankruptcy were numerous. The Presidents of the National Banks have pronounced the report false, and assert that no failures have taken place. Good for Richmond!

MONEY is at two per cent. and trade very dull in England. The London *Times* says the reason is "burned children fear the fire, and they not uncommonly have such wholesome recollections of recent suffering that they shrink from anything that looks even warm."

The Pennsylvania Regiments.

According to the latest official report of the Adjutant General, there were eight hundred and fifty-seven (857) Pennsylvania regimental and line officers killed during the late war, not counting those who died of disease.

The largest number of officers killed in any one regiment was eighteen, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth.

The severest loss in any one company is seven killed in Company "C," One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

In four hundred and sixty cases, the battles in which the officers were killed are stated, and in a number of cases the simple remark "died of wounds" is made in the report. By calculating dates, and battles in which regiments appear to have been engaged, the number of Pennsylvania officers who were killed in the principal battles is about as follows:

Gettysburg	66	Fair Oaks	22
Fredericksburg	74	Gaines's Mills	29
Chancellorsville	62	South Mountain	15
Antietam	54	NewmarketCrossRoads	14
Second Bull Run	44	Malvern Hill	12
Petersburg	38	Ream's Station	12
Wilderness	36	Other battles	318
Spottsylvania	30		
Coal Harbor	30	Total	857

Prospect of a European War.

The *Nation*, writing on "European Prospects," maintains that the rearming of the French army with the Chassepot gun does not necessarily "indicate any intention on the part of the Europeans to engage in immediate hostilities." It is "a natural and obvious precaution against a terrible and disastrous surprise." It is argued that the Emperor "would not risk a war with such an antagonist as Prussia without an ally." We quote:

"Prussia would undoubtedly be able to bring a million of men into the field for a struggle with France and although General Changarnier has laid it down recently that an army of 50,000 is as much as any power need care to have, or can well manage, it is nevertheless true that two armies of 500,000 each would be apt, if well handled, to make mincemeat of one of the same size. Even Hanover, the most hostile and discontented of recent Prussian annexations, would against Freachmen be faithful to the core. The South German States, too, are rapidly fulfilling the engagements they have entered into with Prussia. Baden has already provided herself with 24,000 needle-guns and two million cartridges; Wurtemburg with 30,000 needle-guns and one million and a half of cartridges; and Bavaria is working with equal zeal; so it is expected that by next spring these three powers will be able to place at the disposal of Prussia 120,000 men, armed, equipped, drilled, and organized on the Prussian model. There is nothing in this complicated affair, perhaps, so certain as that Germany expects war in the spring. The testimony on this point is overwhelming."

The *Nation* goes on to argue that "France, if there be a war, will almost certainly be the aggressor," and that her "only possible ally will be Austria," which would be next to nothing. Therefore no immediate war is probable.

The Cholera in Rome.

The cholera came to Rome with signs and wonders that would have delighted a Pliny or Herodotus, and which modern archers of the long bow detail with no inconsiderable unction. The citizens and strangers in Rome, it seems, were imprudent and defiant. They sat out of doors late into the miasmatic night. They drank and they feasted. They ate immoderately of watermelons and unwholesome fruits. They laughed at the cholera; they ate what they called "cholera pie," and they challenged the destroyer in every way. "True is it," says a devout correspondent, "that Providence will not tolerate his chastisements to be trifled with." And, sure enough, one day the atmosphere took on a chill, and before sunset a thick black cloud came up from the sea, giving out a stench as of putrid insects, and settling over the jovial but doomed Albano, dissolved there. Within forty-eight hours two hundred and fifty corpses told that the cholera had arrived, and multitudes were groaning with cramps or turning blue in collapse. For two days the pestilence raged and then departed as suddenly as it came. Wise men lay it to the black and offensive odorous cloud, which they say came from the swamps of Sardinia, where clouds of locusts perished not long since.

Yankee Candidates.

The Democratic papers throughout the State continue to harp about Judge Williams, our candidate for Supreme Judge, having been born in Connecticut, as if a man's birthplace had anything to do with his qualifications for office. To show the absurdity of this cry against Judge Williams, the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following:

Hon. Wm. Strong, of Berks county, was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress some years since, and sent there two terms to represent them. Subsequently he was elected, on a Democratic ticket, to the Supreme Bench of this State—the very seat that Judge Williams will soon fill. Judge Strong now a Justice of our Supreme Court by virtue of a Democratic State majority, is a gentleman born in Connecticut, and, perhaps, it will be more unpleasant to the Democracy to learn, was educated for the ministry, but afterwards turned his attention to the law.

Fall of Rain in August.

Mr. Weatherhead's meterological record at Springfield, Mass., shows that rain fell on eleven days in August, the whole amount being 10.15 inches, which is a larger quantity than has fallen in any one month since August, 1856, when the fall was 11.72 inches. In August, 1866, the fall was only 2.83 inches. The whole amount of rain and melted snow which has fallen in the first eight months of this year is 38.36 inches, which is the most for the same months since 1850, the wettest year for the last twenty, and a year when the rainfall of those eight months reached the extraordinary height of 39.72 inches. During the same months in 1863, the amount was 35.83 inches, as much as falls sometimes in an entire year.

THE concessions of Austria, in the direction of liberality in politics and religion, are highly praiseworthy. They certainly *promise* a better condition for the people, who have hitherto known little of the blessings of freedom. They only hope the policy of that absolute monarchy may be permanently improved, and not merely swayed from its old stress of transient misfortunes. If we recollect rightly, the Pope some eighteen years ago made equally flattering promises to his subjects, during a popular revolution. But they have never been realized, if they have not been formally revoked. We will hope for greater persistence and a better faith, in Francis Joseph.

SAYS the Toledo (O.) *Blade*: "We have heard much of the large returns from investments in grapes, but of none equal to those given by a grower whose vineyard is located on the Maumee river, and about five miles below Toledo. His profit last year from fruit and cuttings sold from a single acre, are given by him at $2,200, and yet when we consider that his grapes and his cuttings had a ready market at almost retail rates, these profits are not largely in excess of those divided between the growers and dealers of island grapes, the former of whom often receive $1,200 per acre for their grape crop alone, with the retailer's profits and the sales of cuttings to be added."

VIRGINIA CORN CROP.—A gentleman residing in Hanover county, on the bank of the Pamunkey, informs us that the corn crop in his section does not promise more than half the usual yield. We regret to hear this, but hope that our friends will be agreeably disappointed. Farmers have ever been considered by townsfolks as great croakers. We trust that their anxieties have somewhat exaggerated the true condition of the corn crop, and that the results will be much better than they now anticipate.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

REMARKING on the death of Gov. Helm, the Louisville *Courier* says: The power given to the Lieutenant to act as Governor is only when the Governor is impeached, removed from office, dies, refuses to qualify, resigns, or is absent from the State; and during Governor Helm's sickness no one under the Constitution or law can act in his stead. This is a great blunder in the Constitution and statutes. In the case of the death of Gov. Helm it will be seen that a new election must immediately occur to fill the vacancy.

A CHICAGO letter says: For some reason or other the price of grain has stiffened in our market. This may be the effect of the operations of the grain gamblers, and it may arise from the serious apprehensions which are entertained of a frost so early that the corn crop will be materially injured. There has already been a slight frost in various localities away from the lake, and the weather for the past week, until to-day, has been decidedly cool and the nights chilly.

The rolling mill at Steubenville will soon resume work. When it is in full blast it gives permanent employment to about four hundred and fifty laborers and mechanics of all classes, and disburses to them on each pay day an amount of money so large that its stoppage is sensibly felt throughout the city. For some time past the Mill Company has been actively engaged repairing their machinery, works and buildings, and in the meantime most of their hands were idle.

The dwelling of Mr. C. B. Templeton, at Bloomfield Station, on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, some eighteen miles from Steubenville, was broken into on Sabbath afternoon, while Mr. T. and family were at church. The robber succeeded in pilfering the house and escaped with clothing, jewelry, and a purse containing some money, and everything of value he could lay his hands on.

A Tidioute constable is under arrest on a charge of swindling. He borrowed $80 of a friend and afterwards returned him $40 as security for the other half. The lender consented to the transaction, and is now making a fuss about it.

The Mifflin County Poor House Farm was sold on Wednesday last, to Alexander Morrison and David Weiler, both of Union township, for $125 20 per acre. The farm embraces 204 acres and 19 perches.

The corner stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church, about to be built in Duncansville; Blair county, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, on Thursday, September 19th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The materials of the Hollidaysburg *Leader*, formerly published by John H. Keatley, Esq., are to be removed to Williamsburg, by Dr. J. P. Thompson, and the publication of the *Temperance Vindicator* commenced.

The criminal court in Meadville is now in session, and is well supplied with business.

STATE ITEMS.

A decision in the Lancaster county Court, last week, proves that the law of the State, to the effect that all sums of money bet on elections can be made forfeit to the Directors of the Poor in the counties where the wagers are laid, is not obselete. The facts in the Lancaster case are briefly these: During the political canvass of 1864, Evan Mishler, of Reading, and P. F. Hathaway, of Lancaster county, wagered $100 each on what was called the "home vote"—that is, Mishler bet that McClellan would have a majority of the votes cast in the State. It so happened, however, that there were a large number of soldiers home during the election, and the votes of these, it was contended, could not be counted as the home vote. The real home vote therefore it was impossible to ascertain, and the "sporting men" held that all bets of this character were to be considered a "draw." In this case Mr. Hathaway had been allowed the use of the money, pending the election, and afterward refused to consider the bet a draw. Mr. Mishler therefore gave information to the directors of the poor of the existence of the bet, and required them to bring suit, under the act of Assembly, for the recovery of such penalties. The directors acted accordingly, but the case was continued from term to term, and only came to trial last week. The jury found for the plaintiff to the full amount, with interest.

Mrs. Henry Light, of Perry township, Jefferson county, was thrown from a horse on the 26th ult., and severely injured.

On the 30th ult., a very wild and ferocious wild cat was shot near New Bethlehem, Clarion county, by two gentlemen. It measured nearly four feet in length, and was twenty-two inches in height.

George Long, a brakesman on the Pennsylvania railroad, met with a singular accident a few days ago, which resulted in his death. While passing from the cars to the engine he was accidentally struck in the abdomen with a poker in the hands of the fireman, and injured so badly that he died in a short time.

An unfortunate accident occured in Wesleyville, Erie county, on Thursday evening. Two young ladies, Miss Lucia Austin and Miss Laura Johnson, who had been for a ride with a couple of gentlemen friends, were left alone in the buggy for a few minutes, when the horses suddenly took fright and ran away, smashing the buggy and throwing both the young ladies out. Miss Austin fell upon her head, receiving injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. Miss Johnson was severely bruised.

Michael Magee, of Rome township, Crawford county, was prostrated by paralysis while walking in a field on Saturday, and was not discovered until a late hour on Sunday morning. His recovery is considered doubtful.

A stabbing affray occurred on Bennehoff Run last Tuesday between W. P. King and William Sawers. No serious injury was sustained by either of the parties.

A little son of Alexander McClintock, of Franklin, Venango county, aged five years, was drowned on Thursday last.

On Monday night last, a sturgeon, measuring six feet four inches in length, and weighing one hundred and one pounds, was caught in Shuman's Basket, at Washington, Columbia county.

Jacob Kempinsky, of the firm of A. & J. Kempinsky, dry goods dealers at Petroleum Center, was arrested at Meadville, on Wednesday, charged with murder. The firm had recently shipped off their stock, and then decamped for parts unknown.

Last week a full set of arms, etc., was issued from the armory in Harrisburg, to a company of Zouaves recently organized in Gettysburg. A few days ago the arms were distributed to the members of the company in that place, when one of the Zouaves had a gun assigned him, which, upon examination, was found to be the same he had carried as a private of Co. G, 208th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the late war for the Union. Upon the discharge of the Regiment, at the close of the war, he left his gun at Petersburg, Virginia. It now comes back to him refitted and renewed, but with the initials of his name cut on the stock, and retaining the same marks on the lock, which he had put on it while in camp, to identify it there.

Hiram Smethers, of Berwick, Columbia county, had his leg broken on Monday by being thrown from a buggy.

A man named Conrad Hoover, convicted of arson at the August term, and sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months, hung himself in his cell in the jail at Reading, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Hoover was about 41 years old. An inquest was held over his body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Mr. Amos Bover, of Salem township, Clarion county, was thrown from a wagon and almost instantly killed, on the 29th ult. A small boy was also thrown out at the same time, but escaped with a few slight bruises.

A Mr. Gormley, hotel keeper at Emlenton, Venango county, fell dead from his chair a few days since. His death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy.

A son of Samuel Shuler, of Harmon, Butler county, while playing in a machine shop, had his hand caught in the machinery, and so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary.

A pair of horses belonging to Mr. John Crawford, of Scrubgrass township, Venango county, were attacked by a swarm of bees, recently, and so badly stung that they both died.

A catamount was killed on Big Buffalo creek, Donegal township, Butler county, a few days since. It was of the pure, ferocious breed, measuring four feet in length, and weighing sixty pounds.

The steam saw mill at Beaver Center, Crawford county, owned by J. W. Wood, was burned to the ground about eleven o'clock on the night of the 5th. The fire is supposed to have caught in the saw dust.

During a sudden squall on Conneaut Lake, on the 5th inst., a sailboat containing James R. Freeland, Esq., of Evansburg, and four ladies, besides the man in charge of the boat, was upset, throwing the entire party into the water near the center of the lake. The boat immediately righted, and by great exertions the two gentlemen succeeded in rescuing the ladies, one or two of them making very narrow escapes from drowning.

On Tuesday last Miss Sarah Stewart, living with Mr. Olmes, in Gaysport, Blair county, burst a blood vessel and fell over dead whilst milking a cow.

Mr. Nathan Bartletts, of Birmingham, Blair county, was seriously injured, on Tuesday of last week, by being thrown from a carriage in the neighborhood of Tyrone.

The second annual fair of the Erie Driving Park Association will occur on Wednesday and Thursday, 18th and 19th inst. $1,275 will be given in premiums. A comic feature in the races will be a dash for mules, the last in to get $25, each to be ridden by the owner of some other mule.

Mrs. Schneidle, a German lady, aged about sixty, was thrown from her horse on Sunday last. Her foot caught in the stirrup, and she was dragged a considerable distance. She had one leg broken, and was severely bruised.

During a thunderstorm on Friday, Mr. Thomas Barnett, foreman of the new elevator in Erie, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway have expended on buildings and other improvements in Meadville, the sum of $712,000. It has 600 employees living in Meadville, to whom it pays $40,000 per month. The disbursements of the company for repairs and supplies at Meadville amount to $150,000 per annum.

The friends of temperance are to hold a convention at Sharon, Mercer county, on the 20th inst. Four or five counties will be represented.

William Coxel, of Reading, had his foot badly crushed while trying to jump on a moving freight train on Friday evening.

A boy of fourteen years, named Michael Gerhard, was run over by a coal cart in Reading, on Saturday, and received severe internal injuries.

One of the Kempinsky brothers, recently arrested at Petroleum Centre, for attempting to run away with the intention of defrauding their creditors, is charged with having committed a murder. The similarity in name has no doubt confounded Kempinsky with Skupinsky, the latter the name of two brothers charged with a horrible murder in Philadelphia some years since, and which created a great sensation at the time.

A grand mass meeting of the colored people of Chester and Lancaster counties, will be held in Scarlett's woods, near Christiana, Lancaster county, on Saturday, September 21, to celebrate the emancipation of their race. Eminent speakers from Philadelphia and Baltimore have been invited, and are expected to attend.

Mrs. Pendleton, of Windham, married about one year ago, returned from church on last Sunday week, started a fire, and was in the act of removing a lid from the top of the stove, when the flame burst up, setting fire to her clothes, and burning her flesh to a crisp before her husband, attracted by her screams, reached the room and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. She lived in great agony some twenty-four hours, when death put an end to her sufferings.

The clothing store of Wm. A. Craft, on Market street, Harrisburg, was entered by thieves on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and ready-made clothing and goods to the value of one thousand dollars carried off. The goods were taken in the direction of the canal through the most populous part of the city, and was one of the boldest burglaries ever perpetrated at Harrisburg. It may be mentioned that there are but three policemen on night duty in the city, and it is only to be wondered at that more daring robberies are not perpetrated there.

A middle aged man named J. W. Bailey, who has been for three years in the service of Wm. Sellers & Co., engineers and manufacturers, Philadelphia, as bookkeeper, was detected a few days since in peculating small sums from his employers by means of false entries. An examination of the books of the firm for three years past, shows that several thousand dollars were stolen in the aggregate. Bailey suddenly disappeared, but returning on Friday to his residence he was arrested and held in $6,000 for a hearing.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the Parliamentary election in the Windsor District, of Canada, opposite Detroit, official returns show that O'Conner is elected over Rankin for the Upper House, by nine majority, and Wigle over Cameron for the Lower House. O'Conner, although nominally a resident of Windsor, lives in Detroit, and practices in courts there, having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Under these circumstances Rankin will contest his seat.

A letter from Fort Randall reports that General Sherman, with the Peace Commissioners, had reached there on the evening of the 3d. The Commissioners met a number of the Chiefs of the Northern Sioux at Fort Sully, some of whom were disposed to return to the reservations. An appointment was made with the Chiefs of the Santee Sioux to meet the Commissioners at Yankton next week, where a treaty will be made. The Commissioners expect to return to Omaha by the 10th.

The New York City physicians say never within their experience was sore throat so prevalent as it is at present. In some localities it has assumed the form and character of an epidemic, the consequence, no doubt, of the very variable weather. The general health of the metropolis, however, is good.

Says a London letter: The tin interest has been greatly shocked by the announcement of the discovery of that metal in Missouri, and the shares of the various companies have gone down rapidly. If half the accounts be true, there must be an end to tin-mining in England, where scarcely an ounce of the ore is to be found under a distance of from two to three thousand feet from the surface of the earth.

A Mr. Stranger, late Cashier of the San Francisco Sugar Refinery, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $100,000. He left the State in the steamer Great Republic for China. He was in the habit of gambling, which led to the commission of the crime.

The Mormons held a conference at Birmingham on Sunday, the 25th of August, at which it was asserted that Mormonism was rapidly spreading in England. Elder Richard, one of the "twelve Apostles," gave an unqualified denial to the rumor that the three chief Elders of the body had seceded from Brigham Young on the question of polygamy, and said that the "Saints" were perfectly united in Utah. He urged his hearers to leave "this land of ignorance and superstition, and wend their way to the Zion across the waters."

Cavenagh, Democrat, has been elected delegate to Congress from Montana, by an overwhelming majority.

William Prescott Smith has returned from Europe, and will shortly publish his report on the internal revenue system of the Old World.

George H. Kane, the leader of the Baltimore riots in 1861, has declined the Democratic nomination for Sheriff.

Advices from New Orleans state that Chief Engineer Alexander Renshaw, of the cutter Wilderness, and several other officers of the Custom House, died of yellow fever last week. Renshaw was a son of Commodore Renshaw of the navy.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: A German cobbler named Beck took a knife and stabbed his brother-in-law, named Cummings, ten times, in the lower part of the city, last night during a quarrel. Beck was arrested and Cummings was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. This was the most serious affray out of seven that have occurred here since Saturday.

General Gray, the agent of the State of Missouri, has within the last two weeks, collected $2,800,000 of the war claim of the State, and deposited the same to its credit in New York. Over five millions of the claim of six millions have now been collected.

PERSONAL.

—General Custer is now on trial at Fort Leavenworth for leaving his command without permission. He says in defense that when he returned to Fort Wallace from his midsummer campaign against the Indians he heard that the cholera was raging at Fort Harker, and as his wife had been left there before he started on his campaign he was anxious for her safety, and hurried to Fort Harker regardless of his military duties.

—Rev. Newman Hall, of London, who arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, has gone to Niagara and Chicago, but will return to Boston in a few days. He will remain in the United States only a few weeks. Mr. Hall is the author of the well known tract, "Come to Jesus," and is the pastor of the famous Surrey Chapel, London.

—The Sultan's first railway journey in his own dominions was made a great occasion. His suite numbered seven hundred, and the cars were elaborately decorated.

—Of Hon. James M. Tomeny, of Memphis, the West Tennessee candidate for the United States Senatorship, *vice* Patterson, a correspondent says: "He is the most popular as well as the most sensible of Radical leaders in his section of the State, and indeed of all men now prominent in his party he has been most consistent. In 1861 he was especially odious on account of his 'bare-faced Unionism.' For this he was ejected from the control of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, whose affairs he had administered with much success. His fidelity to the Union was never questioned." Mr. Tomeny is the United States Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

—Col. G. C. Moody has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy for Dakota.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* says: Mr. Frederick Douglass, of this city, has within the last few weeks had repeated overtures from the White House inviting him to succeed General Howard as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. He has declined to consider the proposition.

—The Duke of Wellington is preserving the papers of his father, "the Great Duke," by committing them to type, of which, however, but three impressions will be made, and to these no general access will be allowed.

—The Boston *Journal's* New York correspondent gives the following account of the late Gov. Wright's last marriage: "He says that just before Governor Wright went out to Prussia he attended a meeting of the children at Five Points, New York. The school was under the care of a lady who originally went into that neglected section and began the work of relief and reform when it was a dangerous as well as a vile locality. Then base men and women congregated there—bullies, desperadoes and murderers were at home. The police went armed, and riots, brawls and robberies, were common. In spite of all remonstrance this lady took a room in the Old Brewery and commenced her work, which has been crowned with such great success. Untiring for over ten years she gave her life and means to the rescue of sorrowing and suffering childhood. Gov. Wright married this lady and took her with him to Berlin. She now returns in her widowhood to resume her work among the lowly."

—Chief Justice Chase is expected in New York Monday evening.

—General Schofield has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to attend to the duties of his command.

—Gov. Ward, of New Jersey and Staff, will be present at the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, on the 17th inst.

—Mr. Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, in reply to the suggestion in a London letter that the American people owe Mr. Dickens a debt of gratitude which they are not likely to pay, says: "There is no hostility among our people to an international copyright law. I myself paid Mr. Dickens $5,000 for a story of three numbers. I think he has received no better pay at home. The American people paid it back to me with profit, so that I do not think they can be justly accused of being stingy or illiberal."

IGNORANCE OF THE LANGUAGES is a terrible obstacle to any clear and satisfactory intercourse with the natives of European countries. Those who speak French and German (to read them is of little service) are seldom competent observers, to improve their opportunities; while among the few travelers who thirst for a true acquaintance with the political, social and economic life of these great countries, it is rare to find one who posesses a practical familiarity with the tongues that can alone unlock their secrets.

It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that our colleges and schools should use new diligence in drilling their pupils in the effective knowledge of French and German. If educated visitors to Europe posessed the fluent use of these two tongues, we should in a single generation derive untold and invaluable information from their comparison between American and European life. At present we seldom draw much instruction from their reports and observations. Americans associate abroad almost exclusively with each other, and are essentially blind and deaf to the inner life or usages and experiences of the peoples they visit. They return home with erroneous impressions superficial views and the prejudices they brought with them. I speak from a humiliating experience, and feel that I venture to say upon what interests me more than anything else, the moral life of the countries I am journeying in, is subject to the deduction of a very limited range and a very shallow depth of observation.—*Rev. W. H. Bellows's German Letters.*

INFLUENCE OF A SMILE.—A beatiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the lanscape; it embellishes an inferior face, and redeems an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual, or insipidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved, for this imparts an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the fate. A disagreeable smile distorts the line of beauty and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinct character; some announce goodness and sweetness; others betray sarcasm, bitterness and pride. Some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness, and others brighten by their spiritual vivacity. Gazing and boring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring beautiful smiles half so well as to turn the gaze inward; to watch the heart that keeps unsullied from the reflection of evil, and is illuminated and beautified by all sweet thoughts.

General Rousseau and staff, with three hundred regulars, sailed for California on Saturday.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10, 1867.

Territorial Acquisition.

General Banks had an interview with the President this morning, and left for home this evening. His presence here was requested by Secretary Seward, who desired to confer with him on matters relating to our foreign affairs, as Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations. The interview with the President to-day was on the same subject. So far as can be learned, Secretary Seward is still further developing his new policy of territorial acquisition.

A Supplemental Proclamation.

Intimations of another proclamation supplemental to that issued on the 3d inst., are given out from official quarters. It will relate, it is said, to the policy of the administration on the enforcement of the laws.

Case of Judge Holt.

The regular Cabinet meeting to-day was brief. General Grant was in attendance. The question of removing Judge Holt was under discussion. The construction of the law creating the office of Judge Advacate General of the army differs, and it is probable that no action will be taken regarding that officer.

No New form of Oath.

There is no foundation for the story telegraphed from this city that a new form of oath is in course of preparation for Government employees. It is thought oaths enough have been prescribed without adding to the number.

Cabinet Rumors.

The hotel news-mongers continue to keep up their usual round of stories about the Cabinet, but the President declared in conversation today that no change had yet been agreed on. The most stupid story put afloat is the one that puts Minister Adams in the State Department, and William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, in McCulloch's place.

The Grecian Mission.

Gen Rufus King, our late Minister to Rome, has arrived here and is understood to be an applicant for the newly created mission to Greece. The mission to Rome, it will be remembered, was virtually abolished by Congress refusing to make an appropriation for the salary of the same.

Minister Harvey Expected.

James E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, whose salary Congress also refused to appropriate, is expected here in a day or two.

Public Land Sales.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office exhibit an aggregate disposal of 40,207 acres of the public lands during the month of August last, at the local office of Humboldt, Kansas. The greater portion of the land was located with agricultural college scrip, and the remainder taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the homestead law, sold for cash and located with military warrants.

The Epidemic at Corpus Christi.

A letter has been received from Thomas W. Ward, late Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi, Texas, in which he says that the town has lost by yellow fever this summer one-twelfth of its inhabitants. All the officers of the customs have been down with the dreadful scourge, and every doctor and apothecary in the place have died. The town looks like the city of the dead.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1867.

Registration and Amnesty.

Even if it were true that the President contemplated it, the Southern papers received here to-day do not expect that the registration lists in the South will be opened as a sequence to the amnesty proclamation. The Charleston *News* best illustrates the position maintained by most of the leading papers received here, when it says: "Let it not be understood that the pardon of the President entitles a party to register or vote. It remits the penalty, but it does not obliterate the offense, and if it did obliterate the offense, it could not affect the powers assumed by Congress in its reconstruction acts. Those acts declare who can and who cannot vote, without any regard to the Constitution. They have fixed the status of every man independently of the President. That they are unconstitutional we have never doubted, but we are equally as certain that the power gives to those acts all of the force of law."

No Changes in Cabinet.

The *Star* this evening states the truth when it says that the President has declared within the past two days to several distinguished persons with whom he had an interview, that it was not his intention to make any changes in the Cabinet at present.

Not in Favor of Impeachment.

The *Intelligencer* indignantly denies that Senator Fessenden has written a letter avowing that he now favors impeachment, which is true so far as is known here. The letter on which the original statement was based came from an intimate friend of the Senator, and represented him as favoring impeachment.

Preparing for Business.

General Butler was at the War Department this morning for some time, and was very busily engaged in examining the various documents and arranging the business for his committee by the time the session begins.

Gen. Sickles's Late Order.

Another effort is about to be made in North Carolina to enforce the process of the United States Court relative to debt, which General Sickles regarded as in violation of order No. 10. It is well understood here that General Canby will make no resistance to the particular case now pending, though he will not repeal the order in question.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

General Howard returned to-day and resumed his duties at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, where he is likely to remain for the present. General Gordon Granger, whose name has been mentioned so frequently as his successor, left this evening for the West to rejoin his regiment.

Pension Surgeons.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Examining Surgeons, by the Pension office: George W. Morrill, Warsaw, Wis., Wm. S. Parker, Piqua, Ohio; Edwin Ellis, Ontonagon, Mich.; James Lang, Marshaltown, Iowa; James L. Reat, Tuscola, Illinois; A. H. Stephens, Eaton, Ohio; Wm. B. Rich, Knoxville, Tenn.; Orange Pomeroy, Chardon, Ohio.

The Proclamation.

The proclamation made on the 5th, relative to the observance of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, was sent today to a large number of Government officials, including the clerks in the various departments, in accordance with the executive order of the 5th.

The Attorney General.

Attorney General Stanbery returns to-morrow, and Binckley takes a vacation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1867.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

An additional list of persons pardoned in Virginia, Alabama and Georgia is in course of preparation at the Attorney General's office. These number about 10,000, which make an aggregate of upward of 18,000 pardoned to the 7th inst. Questions have arisen as to whether the proclamation excludes from pardon those who had brevet rank higher than the grade of Brigadier General, and also as to whether the terms "agent," in addition to ministers and commissioners, include those sent abroad to sell bonds and cotton. These questions will be decided in the order of presentation.

CABINET RUMORS.

There is no immediate prospect of changes in the Cabinet, although rumors to this effect continue to prevail.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF STATE BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following notice: The notice of the 7th of July to holders of bonds of the State of Missouri, which were abstracted in 1860 from the Department of the Interior, is hereby extended so as to embrace the abstracted bonds of the States of North Carolina and Tennessee. The proof in relation to the title of the holders of bonds must be made under oath and not merely epistolary.

THE ARMY.

Col. M. T. Howe, retired, is ordered to Harrodsburg, Ky., to assume the duties heretofore performed by Brigadier General Eastman. Brevet Major General E. A. Carr is ordered to report for duty as commanding General of the Department of Washington.

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Election—The Pomological Convention—Meeting of Telegraphers.

ST. LOUIS, September 11.—The lessees of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad arrived here to-day, and took formal possession of the road, and elected the old officers of the Company for the ensuing year.

Seventeen States are represented in the Pomological Convention now sitting here. No business was transacted today other than the delivery of welcoming addresses by Henry Mudd, of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, and Mr. Spaulding, the latter addressing the grape growers especially. Over three hundred are present. One of the features of the exhibition of fruit is some pears from a tree in Danvers, Mass., which was planted by John Endicott, first Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. The tree is supposed to have been planted a short time subsequent to the arrival of Governor Endicott in 1628.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the National Telegraphic Union met here to-day. Delegates representing practical telegraphers were present from all parts of the country.

SPEECH OF HON. BEN. WADE.

The Dangers of the Hour.

CLEVELAND, September 10.—Senator Wade spoke here to-day according to appointment. A large meeting listened to him. He began by saying that in his judgment no more important crisis in the history of our Government had ever existed than the present. Though the conflict of arms had ceased, there must be no relaxation. The power which opposed the Government during the war still exists, their purpose unchanged, their determination unaltered. He said when the special session of Congress closed, many believed that at last the President of the United States would abandon the course which he had so long pursued, accept the policy of Congress, which was approved by a large majority of the people, and execute the laws passed by that body. I was not of that number, for I had no confidence that he would administer the laws with fidelity when freed from the restraints which were necessarily upon him during the session of Congress. Surely enough he has fallen back into the same devious course, and at last we have it from his special organ that he is on the war path. By his proclamation you know that he still asserts his determination to pursue a policy in opposition to that of Congress, and we have hints from all sides that he will carry out that policy, peaceably if he can, it not by force. Doubtless many of you think that an undertaking so rash that no man in his senses would attempt it, and so, when Sumter was fired upon, some thought that actual war was not intended.

The speaker assured the people that as great peril exists to-day as when armed rebels struck at the life of the Republic, and ardently appealed to those who saved the nation by their valor then to rally to its salvation now. No one could say he had been an alarmist. During the war he had never doubted our ultimate success, but the machinations of the present enemies of the Republic do not arrest the attention as did the clamors of war, and are so much the more dangerous for that reason.

He referred to the fact that the rebel leaders show no signs of repentance, but are ready to try again when opportunity offers. He spoke of the Congressional Committee which investigated the temper and disposition of the South, and concluded that rebellion is as rife as at any time during the war. He said in reference to that state of feeling, the danger lies in the fact that standing back of those who got up and carried on the rebellion was a large organized party at the North, whose sympathies were with them, and who gave them all the aid and comfort in their power. I will even say that, were it not for the sympathy of the Democratic party, there would never have been a rebellion. I knew this better than you who were at home, for day after day I was in close council with Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Hunter, Crittended, and others of minor note, in that room where there were none to take notes for publication. All talked familiarly together, and the plans and purposes of the South were openly avowed. We told them that they would bring on a war, but they said no, you cannot coerce a State, insisting upon the right of States to secede. "If war comes," said Davis, "the blow will fall upon you and not upon us. The North, and not the South, will be devastated. If it comes to that, the city of New York has agreed to go with us." I have no doubt they had an understanding to that effect with Wood, Barlow and others, to hurl, if possible, the great metropolis into the whirlpool of secession.

Davis also said that Pennsylvania and Indiana would go with them, and, to support his statement, held up defiantly the resolutions adopted on the 5th of January, 1861, by the Democratic Conventions in those States, sending greetings to the leaders of secession, and pledging two hundred thousand men to assist them. The resolutions declared that if any attempt was made to coerce the South, the armies of the government must march over the dead bodies of the Democracy. Those he flaunted in my face, and told me that even my own State would join with them. I recollect the reply that I made to him. The Democracy of the North, like the devil, will lead you into the scrape and then leave you there. [Great laughter.] When it comes to the clash of arms not one of them will dare to raise his arm in the cause of rebellion.

Again I say that but for the aid and comfort afforded the Southern leaders by the Democracy of the North, there would have been no war. I charge upon this great organized party the responsibility of three hundred thousand of the flower of our youth lying in their graves. By the Democratic party he meant those who kept up the party during the war, and through it opposed the government; those who in Ohio put up a convicted traitor for Governor, and exerted themselves to elect him. Where was Judge Thurman when Mr. Vallandigham was a candidate for Governor? He was acting in concert with the Great Banished, who was working out his sentence in a foreign land. Mr. Thurman could not plead ignorance in this matter. It was known to all that Mr. Vallandigham had been tried by a military tribunal, under the guidance of one of the most upright men in the service, who if all reports are true, had he been allowed his own way, would have disposed of the case in a manner which would have prevented Mr. Vallandigham from making treasonable speeches over the country. Now, Mr. Thurman was a gentleman in social relations, but as fit to be trusted with Government affairs as Judas Iscarriot with religion. The Democracy would gladly let by-gones be by-gones, but it can't be done.

Here the speaker sketched the history of the rebellion, and events leading to it, and then said: Where were your Democrats when the war broke out? Its thunder awoke the Republican party, and some patriotic Democrats, but the remainder thought it unconstitutional to coerce a State, and think so yet. They folded their arms and were willing to permit an invasion of the North, and the ultimate destruction of the Government by the rebels. They denounced every measure enacted for the safety of the country as unconstitutional; they did all in their power to depreciate its currency, the very sinew by which the army was equipped, clothed, paid and fed, by pronouncing it rags unconstitutionally set afloat in the country. When asked to bring forth one constitutional measure themselves for the suppression of the rebellion, they were dumb—yea, more dumb than Baalam's ass. They could not and did not do anything but cavil about the measures enacted by the Union party. They swore the debt never would be paid; now they are afraid it will be paid.

On the question of negro suffrage he said, it was of no practical importance, but the principle was of some significance. Who is mean enough to deprive colored man of suffrage when he bears his share of everything, that ain't a Democrat. He closed by appealing to those from the country to organize their townships so that every available man could be brought to the polls. Whatever is most valuable among men is obtained by the hardest labor, and retained by the greatest vigilance. It would require considerable work to meet the scheming plans of the Democracy. There are clouds and difficulties before us now, but with a firm determination to overcome these impediments the way will soon be clear.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

A Democratic Mass Meeting of Three Hundred—A Slim Affair—Speech of Gen. Morgan.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., September 11, 1867.

The grand mass meeting of the Democrats at this place, which had been extensively advertised by conspicuous posters for some time past, at which General G. W. Morgan and Judge Van Trump were to speak, came off today and was a slim affair, many of the unterrified themselves being overheard to say that it fell short of the expectations of Crestline and Crawford counties, that had never before failed them. The meeting was held in a grove West of town, and notwithstanding the attractive influence of a brass band, a crowd of not over three hundred persons was got together, among whom could be counted many Republicans, attracted there, curious know to what new arguments, if any, would be brought out by these great lights of Democracy. Judge Van Trump, for some reason, was not present, and the afternoon speaking devolved entirely upon Gen. Morgan, who occupied between two and three hours with the sterotyped allusion to the finances of the country, and the "nigger." At the close of his speech, General Morgan read a telegram which had just been handed him, which represented that the elections in Maine had been very close and doubtful. This morsel of comfort brought out three cheers for Maine and California, the speaker and the Democrats of Ohio.

Our bar-rooms are doing a thriving business this afternoon, in consequence of which, it is expected, much enthusiasm will prevail at the meeting to-night, which is to be addressed by Judge Bliss, of Wooster.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Riot at Point Levi—Two Persons Killed and Several Injured.

QUEBEC, September 11.—A serious riot, originating in a house of ill-fame, occurred at Point Levi on Monday night, between the military and civilians. The soldiers attacked two houses, putting the inmates to flight, and destroying the furniture. A number of civilians were badly hurt. A Mr. Thibault, of Point Levi, is not expected to live. Two soldiers are reported killed and another mortally wounded. The officers of the regiment succeeded in restoring order.

MONTREAL, September 11.—Hon. D'Arcy McGee publishes an earnest letter to-day on the moral of election riots, and calls for evidence against and prompt justice to be visited upon the ringleaders. He traces the mob spirit so suddenly developed to Fenianism, but considers a riot would not have occurred had not its first symptoms found apologists.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Yellow Fever—Election of Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—The deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending this morning, were sixty-seven.

In the Common Council last night, at the election for assistant recorders, one white and three negroes were chosen. Several other negroes were chosen for other municipal positions.

CHARMIAN.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

I.

In the time when yellow lilies shake
Their dusty gold on river and on lake,
When the cuckoo calls in the heart of the heat,
When the dog-star foams and the shade is sweet;
Where cool and fresh the river ran,
I sat by the side of Charmian,
And heard no sound from the world of man.

II.

All was so sweet and still that day!
The rustling shade, the rippling stream,
All life, all breath, dissolved away
Into a golden dream;
Warm and sweet the scented shade
Drowsily caught the breeze and stirred,
Faint and low through the green glade
Came hum of bee and song of bird;
Our hearts were full of drowsy bliss,
And yet we did not clasp nor kiss,
Nor did we break the happy spell
With tender tone or syllable
But to ease our hearts and set them free,
We pluck'd the flowers of a red rose-tree,
And leaf by leaf we threw them, sweet,
Into the river at our feet,
And in an indolent delight
Watch'd them glide onward out of sight.

III.

Oh, had I spoken boldly then,
How might my love have gathered thee!
But I had left the world of men,
And sitting yonder dreamilie,
Was happiness enough for me;
Seeking no gift of word or kiss,
But looking in thy face was bliss;
Plucking the rose-leaves in a dream,
Watching them glimmer down the stream,
Knowing that eastern heart of thine
Shared the dim ecstacy of mine!

IV.

Then, while we lingered, cold and grey
Came twilight, chilling soul and sense;
And you rose to go away,
Full of sweet indifference!
I missed the spell—I watched it break—
And such come never twice to man;
In a less golden hour I spake,
And did not win thee, Charmian!

V.

For wearily we turned away
Into the world of everyday,
And from thy heart the sweetness fled
Like the rose leaves on the river shed;
But to me that hour is sweeter far
Than the world and all its treasures are;
Still to sit on, so close to thee,
Were happiness enough for me!
Still to sit on in a green nook,
To reach out hands forever,
To pluck the rose leaves, Charmian!
To watch them fade on the golden river,
And hear no sound from the world of man.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

ROLY-POLY PUDDING.—Make a rich pudding paste with flour and butter, without suet but as light as possible. Roll it out thin, and cut it to the breadth of eight or ten inches; making it at the same time as long as you please; put half a pound of flour and five ounces of butter, wetted with water, will probably be sufficient when rolled out quite smooth; then spread upon it a thick layer of raspberry, currant, or any other sort of jam, but leave about an inch of all the edges bare. That done roll it round and round; the roll of paste will secure the fruit, and the ends must be twisted together for the same purpose. Wrap it in a nicely floured cloth, and boil it for two or three hours according to size. Take it up quite hot and when served cut it crosswise. It may appear homely, but it is an excellent and much admired pudding.

TO COOK BEANS IN A FRENCH STYLE.—Choose small young beans, and strip off the ends and stalks, throwing them, as prepared, into a dish full of cold water, and when all are finished, wash and drain them well. Boil them in salted boiling water, in a large saucepan, and drain them, after which put them into an enameled stewpan and shake them over the fire until they are quite hot and dry, then add about three ounces of fresh butter, and a tablespoonful of veal or chickenbroth; the butter must be broken up into small lumps. Season with pepper, salt, and the juice of half a lemon, strained. Stir them well over a fire for five minutes, and serve them in a vegetable-dish, very hot.

TO PRESERVE CRAB APPLES.—Take off the stem and core them with a penknife, without cutting them open. Weigh a pound of white sugar for each pound of prepared fruit; put a teacup of water to each pound of sugar; put it over a moderate fire. When the sugar is all dissolved and hot, put the apples in; let them boil gently until they are clear, then skim them out and place them on flat dishes. Boil the syrup until it is thick; put the fruit in whatever it is to be kept in, and when the syrup is cooled and settled, pour it carefully over the fruit. Slices of boiled lemon with the fruit may be considered an improvement; one lemon is enough for several pounds of fruit. Crab apples may be preserved whole, with only half an inch of the stem on; three-quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit.

COOKING THE CAULIFLOWER.—Put a good cauliflower in just enough boiling water to cover it, with a large teaspoonful of coarse salt, and a piece of carbonate of soda the size of a moderate green pea, and boil for twenty-five minutes, then dish and drain out all the water and put two ounces of butter on the top of cauliflower, and cover close, it will be found excellent.

TO PICKLE CAULIFLOWER.—Choose those very tender; break in pieces the size desired, (not cut,) sprinkle with salt on an earthen dish, and in four hours remove to jars of strong, cold spiced vinegar previously prepared.

Another.—Have a kettle of boiling water, and put in one at a time, with top down, unless the kettle is large enough for more, and boil it until tender. Have ready a jar of cold vinegar, with cloves and mace; drain the cauliflower well, and put into the vinegar while hot. Cover tightly and it will be ready for use in a week or ten days.

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.—Make a pickle as follows: One part vinegar, two parts water, three parts salt, to which add four ounces of horse radish for every half barrel. Fill the cask, or whatever vessel is to hold the pickles, half full of this pickle—pick the cucumbers with the butt of the stem on, and wipe and put them into the vessel. When it is full place a cloth over the cucumbers, and a board, nicely fitted, over the cloth. A stone should be placed on the board to keep the cucumbers under the pickle. When needed for use, soak and put them into vinegar, as usual.

PRESERVING GRAPES.—A correspondent writes as follows respecting his method of canning and preserving grapes:

To can grapes make a syrup of a quarter of a pound of sugar for one pound of fruit. Put the grapes whole into the scalding syrup and skim them out soon, and let them partly cool; it prevents the berries from breaking; then put them in the can, either glass or tin (if glass heat it so as not to break). Then pour in a little hot syrup; then put a piece of paper in the can to cover the fruit; then fill up with hot syrup, and seal. My wife sometimes after scalding the grapes puts them through a cullender or seive, and takes out the seeds. I am told by an experienced grape canner of Ohio, that the grapes are much better to take out the seeds and leave the skins in. Canned grapes and the preserved grapes, as my wife calls the pulp free of seed, is one of the very best fruits that I get in the way of preserved fruits.

SPICED ELDERBERRY WINE.—Ten gallons of elderberries, ten gallons of soft water, boil and strain, eight ounces red tartar, forty-five pounds of white sugar, ferment with yeast. When in the cask, add ginger, cloves, nutmeg, mace, in all four ounces of spices, and three ounces of bitter almonds. After fermenation has ceased close the barrel tight, and rack it off when convenient.

FRUIT ADES.—Take one part of the juice of any fruit to one of water, and one of ice, and sweeten to suit the taste.

FRUIT COBBLERS.—Take half a glass of the juice of any fruit, sweeten to the taste, and fill up the glass with ice; broken very fine.

OHIO NEWS.

Some colored young ladies of Cincinnati have organized a glee club, and the *Gazette* says have given several very pleasant entertainments.

The Bellfontaine *Republican* says it is estimated that there will not be over a half crop of corn in that county. Some put it at one-third of a crop.

The Mahoning *Register* says sixteen new store rooms are in process of erection in Youngstown. The *Register* says: "If there is any other town of six thousand inhabitants in Ohio that can make a better show of growth than this, let the figures be produced."

The buildings at the Fair Grounds near Newark, were fired Sunday night, and thirty-six cattle stalls were destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and will fall heavily on the society. For some time past the locks to the gates and buildings have been broken off, and other damage done, and the officers of the society are determined to ferret out the guilty parties and bring them to justice.

Nine hundred and eighty emigrants arrived in Columbus last week. Out of this number two hundred and twenty-nine propose to settle in Ohio, two hundred and thirty-three in Missouri, two hundred and six in Indiana, ninety-one in Wisconsin, eighty-one in Illinois, seventy-eight in Kentucky, thirty-three in Minnesota, and twenty-nine in Tennessee.

On Saturday evening two hundred entries had been made for the Franklin County Fair, and it was believed that five hundred entries would be made before the commencement of the Fair, which took place yesterday, the 11th instant.

A man was killed at Clyde on Saturday, by an engine on the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati railroad. About three-fourths of his body was thrown over the telegraph wires.

A young man named Holland was shot through the heart, in Utopia, Clermont county, one night last week, by a young man named Ahrenfeldt. There was an old grudge between them, and meeting in a saloon, they soon got into a quarrel, which ended as above. The murderer escaped.

The first instalment of gold, from the mines at Belleville, Richland county, Ohio, has arrived in Cincinnati. There was about a quarter of a pound of pure dust, worth something more than one hundred dollars.

The Trades' Unions of Cincinnati, having received a satisfactory letter from General Sam. Carey, have nominated him for Congress in the vacant (Second) Ohio District. It is probable that the Democrats will follow suit.

The Society of the One Hundreth Pennsylvania regiment will meet at New Castle, on the 17th, and not on the 16th inst., as erroneously printed a few days since.

Seven tons of butter were brought into Corry by the Cross Cut Railroad one day last week, and shipped to New Orleans.

Juniata county will hold its annual Fair at Perrysville, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 11, 1867.

The supply of money in our market for strictly first-class commercial paper based on actual transactions is ample, but so strict is the scrutiny of capitalists into the character of the makers of the paper that a contrary opinion very generally prevails. An uncertainty as to the future, and an almost universal feeling that prices of all commodities are tending downward checks to a great extent the starting of new enterprises. Moneyed men, therefore, confine themselves to short loans or seek investments in sound dividend paying stocks and bonds that may in an emergency be readily converted into cash.

—The day of fancy stocks is over, for a time at least, until recent sad experiences are in a measure forgotten.

—Quite an advance has taken place in the prices of our city bank stocks. The latest sales that have come under our notice are: Bank of Pittsburgh, 64½; Allegheny National, 57½; Merchants' and Manufacturers' National, 65, and Exchange National, 65½.

—Allegheny County 5-20 Bonds sold in Philadelphia lately at 75½. Pittsburgh City 5-20 Bonds are quoted at 71, bid.

—A sale of Western Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was lately made at 80.

—For Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30 Bonds 80 is bid. The First Mortgage 7-30 Bonds sold, just before the July Coupon was taken off, at 93.

—Columbia and Triumph, of all the numerous family of oil companies once so popular in our city, alone appear on the surface. Sales of the former were made quite recently at $7. We learn that $7 50 is now freely bid. A good dividend is anticipated by many on October 1st. Triumph is held pretty firmly and no sales have transpired lately.

—Of the Philadelphia Oil Companies we note sales of Maple Shade at 94c; Cornplanter 31c; Ocean $3 94; McClintockville 27c; McElheny 69c.

—Governments are strong and show an upward tendency. An advance in the old series as will be seen in the following report to Messrs. McVay & Co., was established to-day in the New York market:

U. S. 6s 1881	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108⅛
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛
December Compounds, 1864	118¼
August 7-30s	107¼
June 7-30s	107⅛
July 7-30s	107⅛
Gold	144⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108⅛

—The quotations to Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, do not materially differ from these.

—An unusually spiritless speculation has been reported in the railway and miscellaneous share list. The pervading disposition has been adverse to the current values, against which some rather free sales have been made, prices yielding accordingly, in the absence of a demand sufficiently confident and comprehensive to buoy up the speculative favorites. The noon report received at the stock rooms of S. S. Bryan shows some fair changes:

Michigan Southern	83⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	89¼
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	106
Erie Railroad	70⅝
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	46⅝

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Butler, held at its banking house July 15th, Mr. Edwin Lyon was elected cashier, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. I. J. Cummings.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 12, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has exhibited a fair amount of activity. Crude oil that went begging for purchasers on Tuesday at 11c sold readily yesterday at 1c ℔ gal advance. Tuesday's sales reached 3,200 bbls. Wednesday's 9,050 bbls, of which 6,650 bbls was for immediate delivery, the balance for the future. Spot oil sold at 12½c, previous to December first at 12c, sellers' option, and for 1868, March and April, sellers' option, 13½c was paid. Dispatches from Oil City report a firm market with good demand and sales at the mouth at $4 25, whilst certain holders were demanding higher prices. The advantages of the market were evidently on the side of holders who will, without doubt, make the proper use of the same.

Transactions in Crude.

1,000 bbls bulk, Allegheny, on spot, 12½c.
4,000 bbls bulk, Allegheny, on spot, 12½c.
1,000 bbls bulk, Allegheny, on spot, 12½c.
2,000 bbls bulk, before Dec. 1, S O, 12c.
1,000 bbls bulk, March and April, 1868, S O, 13½c.
50 bbls Smith's Ferry, bbls returned, 12c.

Other lots were under negotiation, but had not been consummated when we left the market.

REFINED OIL.—A material change was observable from the previous day. The private dispatches from Antwerp received did not quote the market correctly. Later ones by the cable gave an entirely different version of the market, which induced holders to put on their best smiles. The sales were 11,500 bbls of standard white, Philadelphia delivery. The 1,500 bbls reported at 32c for the last three months was closed late on Tuesday evening. Also the 500 bbls September delivery at 31c. Yesterday better figures were obtained. The market was in reality active. The operations in refined were as follows:

Transactions in Refined.

2,000 bbls S W, Philadelphia, 500 bbls September, 500 October, 500 November, 500 December, B O, 33c.
1,500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, 500 October, 500 November, 500 December, B O, 33½c.
1,500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, 500 November, 500 December and 500 January, 1868, B O, 33c.
500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, B O, 31c.
500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, B O, 32c.
1,500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, October, November and December, B O, 32c.
1,500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, October, November and December, B O, 33c.
1,000 bbls S W, Philadelphia, October and November, B O, 33½c.
1,500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, October, November and December, B O, 33½c.

TITUSVILLE.

J. A. Contant in his circular of the 6th inst., gives the following:

The market has been excited and feverish—prices steadily advancing from 5c to 25c each day. The oil in the producers' hands is about all sold, and from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels from iron tanks. There is yet 30,000 to 40,000 barrels in iron tanks on the Oil Creek Road on the market at the present prices. I do not include what has been sold at Oil City. All the sales there have been from the tankage. It will take thirty days to move the oil bought. The following are the sales reported since my last:

August 22d—1,600 barrels at $2 95 on cars; 700 at $3 05; 800 at $3 10; 3,500 at $3 15; 600 at $3 20; 50 at $3 30 and at Oil City 4 cars at $3 20. August 23d—2,000 at $2 90; 1,300 at $2 90; 700 at $3 25, last for Elmira Refinery. August 24th—1,200 at $2 90; 750 at $2 95; 500 at $3 00; 230 at $3 15; all for local market; and 12 cars at Oil City at $3 25. August 26th—1,200 at $3 00; at Pithole 1,000 at $2 85; at Oil City 1,000 at $3 25. August 27th—550 at $2 90; 1,000 at $3 00; at Oil City 12 cars making about 1,100 barrels at $3 25; 320 at $3 20; 500 at $3 30. August 28th—2,200 at $3 00; 2,000 at $3 10. August 29th—300 at $2 95; 25 at $3 25; 2,000 at $3 10; 500 at $3 15; at Oil City 1,000 at $3 20; 2,000 at $3 25; 1,000 at $3 30. August 30th—1,200 at $3 00; 600 at $3 10; 1,200 at $3 15; 100 at $3 20; at Oil City 1,000 at $3 40. August 31st—100 at $3 10; 2,450 at $3 15; 1,300 at $3 20; 2,500 at $3 25; 180 at $3 30; sales at Oil City at $3 50. September 2d—100 at $3 10; 200 at $3 25; 370 at $3 30; 170 at $3 35; 2,050 at $3 40; 2,660 at $3 50; 4,000 at $3 60; Oil City market excited and nominal, asking $3 60 to $3 80 on cars. September 3d—400 at $3 45; 1,500 at $3 50; 1,000 at $3 60; 200 at $3 70; 500 at $3 75; Oil City nominal at $3 90 to $4. September 4th—1,050 at $3 50; 500 at $3 60; 1,700 at $3 75; 2,200 at $3 80; 3,200 at $3 85; 200 at $4; Oil City sales at $4 10. September 5th—300 at $3 80; 1,200 at $3 95; 10,700 at $4; 250 at $4 10; 4,000 at $4 05; 4,000 at $4 15; 1,000 at $4 25; Oil City nominal at $4 30 to $4 50. Market closes firm at $4 25, yet the feeling among the principal buyers is "that the top is reached."

The shipments for the two weeks, via Oil Creek Railroad, have amounted to 40,487 bbls., say:

To New York	33,069 bbls.
To Cleveland	1,680 "
To Other Points	5,758 "
Including refined	3,179 "

The estimated daily production of Oil in Western Pennsylvania is now about 8,500 barrels.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, September 11, 1867.

The petroleum market opened nominal with no inquiry; became more active during the day and sales were made at four dollars, market closing at about four dollars, with a somewhat active demand. The market on the Creek was quiet at $3 75@3 85 on cars.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 11, 1867.

Although our general markets were only moderately active to-day, yet there is palpable evidence of a growing improvement. The flour market was excited, owing to the advance in the Western markets, but prices continued the same as last quoted, but if the Western advance is sustained, prices must also go up here within the next day or two. There is no particular change to note in grain. In view of the advance in gold, holders of coffee, sugar and tea are not disposed to push off goods at present prices, as there is every evidence should the present gold premium be maintained, that prices must advance accordingly. Higher prices are asked for nearly all kinds of Bacon.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last were as follows: Flour 1,394 bbls; apples 45 bbls; corn 638 sacks; cheese 50 boxes; wheat 354 sacks; barley 265 sacks; rye 368 sacks; oats 637 sacks; butter 18 packages, and loose pieces of bulk meats 4,982 pieces.

We quote as follows which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Sales of 60 bbls reported at $3 00@4 00 ℔ barrel.

PEACHES—We note sales of 31½ boxes at $2 25@3 00 ℔ box.

PLUMS—We have reported sales of 37 bushels at $5 00 ℔ bushel.

PEARS—We quote at $6 00@7 00 ℔ bbl.

EGGS—Sales reported at 20c ℔ dozen.

BUTTER—Choice butter is in demand at 25c ℔ ℔.

POTATOES—Choice Irish Potatoes are dull at 85@90c ℔ bushel, and sales reported of 40 bbls Jersey sweet at $6 00 ℔ bbl.

BACON, ETC.—Market very firm and prices still advancing. We note sales of 9,000 lbs shoulders at 15½@15¾c; 5,000 lbs rib sides at 17c; 7,000 lbs S C hams at 21½c, and 10 tierces lard at 14c ℔ lb.

LARD OIL—Market firm. Sales noticed of 45 bbls No. 1 at $1 10, and 15 bbls No. 2 at 90c ℔ gallon.

CORN MEAL, FEED, ETC.—The following are the Washington street mill prices for fresh ground articles: Corn meal $1 20 ℔ bush; corn bran $1 50 ℔ hundred; rye flour $8 50 ℔ bbl; chop corn $2 50 ℔ hundred; chop corn and oats $2 40 ℔ hundred, and rye shorts $1 75 ℔ hundred.

HAY—The receipts are about adequate to meet the demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote prime timothy, from country wagons, at $16@19 ℔ ton.

OATS—Prices are unchanged and the market not very active. We quote sales from first hands at 50@53c, and from store at 54@55c ℔ bush.

CORN—There is very little doing in corn—a light stock in store and small receipts. The best quality of shelled is held firmly at $1 10@1 15 ℔ bush.

RYE—The market is more active but not quotable at over $1 20 ℔ bush delivered.

BARLEY—Sales were made at $1 15 ℔ bush.

WHEAT—The market continues very dull, as there appears to be no dealers in the market excepting millers, and they are not disposed to purchase any more than actually requisite to meet their wants. Receipts, however, are very light, and we quote red winter wheat ranging from $2 10@2 20 ℔ bush.

FLOUR—Owing to the reported advance in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and the advance in freights the market was considerably excited. Within the past four days there has been an advance in Chicago of $1 00 ℔ bbl. on choice brands of spring wheat. Private dispatches from Cincinnati report an advance of 50c ℔ bbl., to-day, on winter wheat flour. The millers at Dayton, Ohio, are asking an advance for flour, on account of the small receipts of wheat. Our dealers are getting $10 25 for spring and $11 25 winter, prices actually below their value compared with the western markets, and a rise is anticipated immediately in this market, should the western advance be sustained.

Groceries.

Gold at 145 has caused holders of goods to be firm in their views, and a disinclination to push off goods at the present prices is the general feeling. Strictly choice coffee is valued at 19c East, to which add the freight, 30c per hundred pounds, and the currency price would be 27.85 laid down here. Prices will advance if gold maintains its present position. New Orleans sugar is entirely out of the market, as far as we can ascertain, and its place is now being supplied with choice Porto Rico, which is held firmly at our quotation. The market is almost bare of New Orleans molasses—one hundred barrels would likely cover all that is held in the city. For the fall business it is considered quite safe to buy groceries at the present prices. We quote from sales made during the last few days:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Lagnayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 28c; prime, 27c; good, 25@26c; roasting, 23c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 14@14½c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 12@12½c; Granulated, 17¾c; Powdered, 17¾c; Crushed, 17¾c; A Coffee, 16¾c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16¼c; Demerara sugar, choice, 15½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 95c@$1; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 60@70c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 55@80c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 14c; Rangoon, 10½@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 1 Bay, do, $18; No. 2 Bay, do, $17; No. 3 large do, $12 50; Lake Herring, $8 75; White Fish, $6 75.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12½c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 25c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 45c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chandon's green seal, ℔ case, $37 50; do Verzenay basket, $33; Heidsiek & Co., do, $33; St. Julien Claret, do case, $5@12; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $11; Medoc Claret, do do, $9; Burgundy Chablis, do do, $25@33; Chambertin, $37 50.

Family Markets.

Our markets are generally well supplied with all kinds of vegitation, and other articles entering into daily consumption. There has been a more liberal supply of poultry and some decline in prices. Choice butter has been scarce and high all season, but we notice a more liberal supply within the past few days, and a small decline. Eggs are scarce and higher. Tomatoes have not ripened so well, and are now higher than they were two weeks ago. Fresh meats are unchanged, but all kinds of salted are higher. Groceries are unchanged but the high price of gold has caused holders of goods to be more firm, and higher prices anticipated on many articles. We quote as follows:

MEATS—Choice beef roasts and steaks 20@25c; second quality 15@20c; choice mutton chops and roasts 18@22c ℔ lb, and other grades 10@15c; choice veal cutlets 25c ℔ lb; roast veal 15@20c, and stewing veal 12@15c ℔ lb; pork 15@18c ℔ lb; ham 23@24c ℔ lb; shoulders 15@16c; breakfast bacon 20@22c; clear sides 17@18c; sliced ham 30@35c, and dried beef 28c ℔ lb.

POULTRY—There is a better supply, and prices a shade lower. We quote dressed chickens at 75c@$1 00 ℔ pair; live chickens 50@80c, and ducks 75c@$1 00 ℔ pair.

FISH—The only kinds of fish in the market are trout and white fish, which are selling at 12½c ℔ lb; mackerel No 1 shore in kits are $3 00, and No 2, large, $2 50 ℔ kit; No 3 sales at 10@15c ℔ lb, as to quality.

FLOUR—Very little change to note for some time past. We quote extra family, in bbls, $12@12 50, and in bags, $3 10; fancy St Louis ℔ bbl, $14 25; corn meal ℔ bushel $1 25.

FRUITS—Choice apples 15 to 25c ℔ half peck; peaches 40 to 50c ℔ half peck; pears, ℔ half peck, 50 to 75c; quinces 60 25 to 50c; grapes ℔ lb, 15c, common, 20 to 25c, and extra, as sold by Mr. McGinley, at his store, 50@60c ℔ lb; plums, ℔ quart, 20c.

VEGETABLES—We quote sweet potatoes at 40c ℔ half peck; Irish potatoes, ℔ half peck, 15c, and ℔ bush 80c to $1; Tomatoes, ℔ half peck, 20@25c, and ℔ bush $1 25@1 50; cabbage, ℔ head, 5@15c; corn, ℔ dozen, 20@25c; cauliflowers 30 to 40c each; Lima beans, ℔ quart, 20 to 25c; string beans, ℔ half peck, 15@20c; marrowfat pumpkins from 25c to $1 75, as to size; citrons 10@75c each; water-melons 35c@$1 each; egg plant 10@25c each; cucumbers 25c ℔ dozen; onions, ℔ half peck, 20@25c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 13, 1867.

We quote a slight improvement in the demand for goods.

The following are all the changes that have come under our notice.

The preparations of gold, silver and mercury are a shade higher than in our last market review:

Acid Citrice	90@$1 00 ℔ lb.
Acid Sulphuric	$3 50@$4 00 ℔ lb.
Acid Tartaric	[illegible]
Balsam Copoiba	1 12@1 18 ℔ lb.
Calomel American	1 18@1 23 ℔ lb.
Chamomile Flowers	60@ 70 ℔ lb.
Corrosive Sublimate	1 15@1 20 ℔ lb.
Gum Guaiac	45@ 51 ℔ lb.
Hydrary Cum Creta	75@ 80 ℔ lb.
Oil Anniseed	5 25@5 60 ℔ lb.
Oil Croton	1 40@1 50 ℔ lb.
Oil Linseed	1 28@1 32 ℔ gal
Oil Palm	16@ 17 ℔ lb.
Potass Bromide	4 25 ℔ lb.
Red Precipitate	1 35@1 40 ℔ lb.
White Precipitate	1 80@1 85 ℔ lb.

COAL TRADE.

Anthracite coal is coming into this market quite freely, and indications are that during the coming winter it will be quite an article of trade. An extensive company under the name of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Anthracite Coal Company are making large preparations to supply, through their agents here, Messrs. Dickson, Stewart & Co., any amount, at moderate prices, and are also preparing a wharf near Port Perry, on the Monongahela river, to load barges from cars of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for the lower river markets. At present it is delivered throughout the city at $9 50 ℔ ton, and in the yard at $9 ℔ ton. Cars are run through every day to Western markets.

Owing to the suspension of navigation on the Monongahela river, very little bituminous coal business is doing, excepting in Pool No. 1. From this pool there are fair receipts, and we are informed by Haberman & Co., that the flat prices are 7½c ℔ bushel. Delivered to consumers the prices are 8@10c ℔ bush. The water in the upper pools has been drawn off, nearly all summer, and the usual number of barges, generally loaded at this season of the year, fails behind to a considerable extent. It will yet be some time before the dams are repaired, and should a rise occur sufficient for coal shipments, there would very little go out on it.

PHILADELPHIA.

The wholesale Coal trade still continues in a very depressed state, but indications appear decidedly favorable to an early improvement. The retail trade has much improved within the past few weeks, and is at present quite active, consumers feeling confident that a reaction is about to take place, and that prices of coal must soon advance. The production thus far being behind that of same time last year about 550,000 tons, and as many of the colliers now idle will not resume this season, the shipments from the mines must continue light, and in all probability cause a scarcity of coal at the close of the season.

This time last year the production had increased upon the same time the previous year upwards of 2,800,000 tons, and prices for best quality coal were then quoted at $6 00@6 50 ℔ ton, which is $2 00 above present rates for same coal.

Prices of Coal remain unchanged at $4 00@4 25 for white ash, and $4 25@4 50 for red ash, for eastern shipment, and Broad Top at $4 00@5 00, and Gas Coal at $8 00@8 25, as to quality, on board of vessel.

CINCINNATI.

There has been no essential change in prices, during the past week, says the *Commercial* of Tuesday. The demand has been but moderate. Youghiogheny and Ohio are so scarce, afloat, that quotations are omitted. We quote Youghiogheny, delivered ℔ bushel, 20c; Ohio river, delivered, ℔ bushel, 17@18c; Cannel, delivered, 23@24c ℔ bushel, and anthracite, delivered, $11 ℔ ton.

LOUISVILLE.

The stocks are reduced and we quote Pittsburgh in barges at 13c. Retail sales at 24c, or $6 ℔ 25 bushels, delivered, Pomeroy coal, afloat to boats, 14c.

Coal, Coke and Limestone Receipts per Railroads During August.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Coal, bushels.
Lloyd & Black	22,500
Curry & Co	4,500
Copper Works	7,500
Laughlin & Co	500
Haberman & Co	25,750
Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Co	8,375
N. J. Bigley	14,875
Moore & Pollock	45,500
Charles H. Armstrong	14,000
Moorhead & Co	10,000
P. & C. R R	6,500
P. Coal Co	6,000
Total	179,875

	Bushels coke.
Graff, Bennett & Co	[illegible]
Laughlin & Co	[illegible]
N. J. Bigley	[illegible]
Moorhead & Co	9,000
P. & Conn. Gas, Coal and Coke Co	9,675
Total	161,575

Laughlin & Co., 770 tons limestone.
Rodgers & Co., 450 tons limestone.
Laughlin & Co., 52 cars iron ore.

PAN HANDLE RAILROAD.

	Bush. Coal.
Kennedy, Vincent & Co	1,950
Walnut Hill Coal Co	15,950
Pittsburgh, National Coal and Coke Co	11,350
Fort Pitt Coal Co	57,300
Pittsburgh Union Coal Co	50,100
Camp Hill Coal Works	19,010
Grant Coal Co	15,900
Rosedale Coal Works	34,800
Mansfield Coal and Lime Co	64,900
Total	311,750

Shoenberger & Blair 504 tons limestone.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY.

	Bush. Coal.
Kier, Foster & Kier	220,164
Armstrong, Dickson & Co	114,100
Hallman, Rahm & Co	4,760
Total	339,024

Cincinnati Provision Circular.

Within the past week, says the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., there has been an advance in all articles, coming under the head of provisions, excepting hams, and a large trade, both consumptive and speculative has been done. The certainty of a very short corn crop, and the probabilities of a late opening of a packing season, as well as the probable shortening of crop by continued Eastern shipments of hogs, has had much to do with this advance, together with the general belief that cut meats will all be used up before new can be made, and that for bacon, mess pork will yet have to be smoked to supply the deficiency; in fact, the experiment is now being made, and should it prove profitable, will tend greatly to reduce the stock of mess. The market closes very firm, with a still upward tendency.

MESS PORK—Has attracted considerable attention during the week, and large sales have been made, both for export and speculation. the article being relatively far below any other part of the hog, has given confidence to holders and capitalists, as to its final outcome, and the high price of other articles, has induced operations in this. At the close it is firm at $24 50, cash, for city, holders asking 25c more. Sales to-day amount to 5,000 bbls. But little country offering. There is no rump pork in market.

LARD—Has been in active demand all the week, but the difference in views of buyers and sellers has restricted trade. It, however, advanced to 12¾c as a trading figure, and with sales at the close at 12½c, generally held at 13c for city. Keg lard is abundant and but little called for, and could be had at 13 to 13½c.

GREASES—Scarce and nominal.

BULK MEATS—Have been in good demand all the week, with large sales to smokers and speculators, at the close the lowest trading prices were 12½c, 15½c and 16c, loose, for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides. Hams neglected; 15 to 15½c would be an outside figure.

BACON—Has advanced considerably since my last, closing firm at 14c, 15½c, 17c and 17½c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides, packed. Hams dull at 17c to 18c for plain, and 21c to 22c for sugar-cured.

BEEF HAMS—Dull at 19c.

PLATE BEEF—$22.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY September 12, 1867.

Pig Metal.

The market since our last has presented but few changes, as the sales were small, composed principally of small lots to meet the immediate wants of dealers. Holders, however, were firm, exhibiting no signs of giving way. The stock of metal on hand is not large. The mills are expected to be in full operation before the close of the month, and as soon as this becomes an established fact business will, no doubt, improve. The sales of the different quantities were as follows: Anthracite, 470 tons; Bituminous Coal, smelted, 730 tons; Charcoal, 140 tons; Blooms, 280 tons; total sales Pig Iron, 1,340 tons, Blooms, 280 tons, against 1,682 tons the week previous, being a falling off in metal with an increase in blooms.

Anthracite.

40 tons Red Short	$38 00—5 m.
50 " Blackband Foundry No. 1	46 50—4 m.
40 " Anthracite No. 1 Foundry	48 50—4 m.
20 " " No. 2 Foundry	46 50—4 m.
20 " " Low Grade Foundry	44 00—cash
50 " " Grey Forge	43 00—5 m.
250 " Mahoning Valley Forge	46 50—4 m.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

100 tons Gray forge at furnace	$38 00—4 m.
100 tons do do	39 00—4 m.
100 tons medium Gray forge at furnace	38 00—4 m.
100 tons Neutral Gray forge do	37 00—cash
300 tons Gray forge, common band	38—5&6 m.
30 tons Gray forge	41 00—4 m.

Charcoal.

90 tons Forge, favorite brand	$55 00—4 m.
25 tons Forge	53 00—4 m.
25 tons Forge	46 00—4 m.

Blooms.

200 tons Champlain billets	P. T.
80 tons Champlain bars	P. T.

Iron Bars and Nails.

Trade during the week has been extremely dull—more so than last week. No large orders are reported. A majority of the mills are running, but only with a small force of workmen compared with the capacity of the mills—but two mills are running with anything near a full compliment of workmen. Some of the mills are yet under repair, but most are now in order to resume full operation as soon as business increases sufficient to do so. There has been no change in prices since our last.

Steel.

There has been no change in prices since our last, but we note an increase of trade over last week's business.

Copper.

There has been more business doing at former quotations, but trade is still far from being active.

Tin, Roofing, Etc.

Since our last report there has been no change in prices, but the fall trade is opening up freely, and appearance warrants the assertion that there will be a good business done.

Hardware.

Merchants are looking only for a moderate trade this fall. The stores are well stocked with excellent and large assortments of both foreign and domestic ware. Heavy hardware has declined, but shelf goods retain spring prices. All foreign rise and fall with the gold market. We are satisfied that country merchants can do full as well here, if not better than in the eastern markets. In Pittsburgh all kinds of axes, shovels, picks, mattocks, locks, and house trimmings generally are manufactured, but it is a noticeable fact, and a singular one, that after shipment east and placed in store, yet many country merchants in our own vicinity and further West, go to these Eastern markets and buy goods that have been manufactured in this city. It is a singular circumstance to dwell upon, that an article of axe or shovel, manufactured in Pittsburgh, can be sent to Philadelphia and bought there by merchants residing not twenty miles west of this city, and again returned to Pittsburgh at a less cost than they can be purchased direct at the manufacturers. But such seems to be the case, and if so, then there should be no occasion to complain of dull business.

Glass.

The glass trade is not active, but has revived considerably within the past week. Prices are unchanged but the best city brands of window glass can be purchased at a discount of 20@40 ℔ cent. cash, for considerable lots from the card rates. The new window glass manufactory of Knox, King & Co. will commence operations this morning, and the McCulley works on Monday. Other works are expected to resume during the coming week.

Lumber.

There is a fair demand for lumber from yards, at previous prices. Shingles are rather scarce, but all other kinds of yard material, are in good supply, although the amount stored last spring falls considerably behind the usual quantity.

Miscellaneous.

In Manilla hemp, etc., there are considerable Western orders arriving, but the home trade rules dull and prices unchanged. The cracker market is reported quite active, and as last quoted. Prices of flour remain unchanged, and a moderate trade doing—with but light stocks. Grains of all kinds are generally dull, and prices tending downward. There is a moderate demand for groceries at former prices. Nearly all kinds of bacon are held at advanced figures over the prices given one week ago—and still tending upward. Choice lots of butter are scarce and in demand. Eggs are advancing. Hides and leather are quiet and unchanged. There is very little doing in wool. Nearly all kinds of agricultural products are quiet and prices mostly nominal.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 13, 1867.

The Dry Goods Market is still quiet, but stocks are being filled up by jobbers and a satisfactory trade during the month is anticipated.

Prices are quite firm and dealers can have a tolerable degree of assurance that the change in values will not be either frequent or great.

The leading items of domestic goods are steady, and it seems tolerably certain that fabrics cannot be produced any lower than the present ruling rates. Woolens are very cheap, many articles as low as before the war, and consumers of medium and low grades of goods may supply themselves at very satisfactory prices.

Fall trade has hardly commenced but after the 10th our jobbers will be busy.

We publish below prices of April 18th and to-day, thus showing that the changes have been but small:

	April 18, 1867.	Sept. 3, 1867.
Merrimack D	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spragues	17c	15c
American	17c	15c
Richmond	17c	15c
Amoskeag	18½c	16c
Mallory	17c	15c
Arnold	14c	12½c
Freeman	14c	12½c
Wamsutta	15½c	14c
Briggs	14c	12½c
Troy	9½c	9c

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Andnor	21c	18c
Penn	21c	18c
Eagle	21c	18c
Lancaster W	19c	18c
Park	21c	18c
World Wide	18c	16c
Laconia B	21c	18c
Laconia O	21c	18c
Ohio Valley	21c	18c
Magnolia	18c	16c

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Lonsdale	25c	22c
Red Bank 4-4	[illegible]	19c
Keynon A A	15½c	13c
Waltham 42 in	25c	25c
Waltham 10-4	60c	60c
Semper Idem	23c	21c
Hope	21c	17½c
Waltham X	18½c	16c

DELAINES.

Hamilton	25c	20c
Pacific	25c	20c
Manchester	25c	20c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	23c	19½c
Glasgow	23c	19½c
Roanoke	20c	15c

Boston Dry Goods Market.

There has been but little change to note, prices are steady and trade is gradually improving. Western jobbers and buyers are in the market, but are only taking very moderate sized lots in all cases. Jobbers are disposed to meet buyers in a liberal spirit. Cotton goods are steady, and nearly all styles in fair demand at previous rates. There is no perceptible tendency, either upward or downward, and those who really want goods pay the current prices without grumbling. Standard brown sheetings are selling in small lots, at 17½@18c; medium and fine yard goods 14@16c. Fine brown cottons are very firm. The stocks have been much reduced of late, by heavy purchases for the New York market and some leading brands are scarce. We quote Exeter and Newmarket As, 14c; Stark Ms, 14c; Pepperell Ls, 17c; do Rs, 16c; do Os, 15c; Booth, ss, 16c; do Os, 15½c; do Hs, 12½c; Bedford Rs, 12c; Utica 4-4, 22½c; Pepperell 8-4, 35c; do 10-4, 42½c.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are in moderate demand and prices unchanged, with a good assortment of the various grades offering. We quote New York Mills 4-4, 35c; Wamsutta do, 29c; Williamsville do, 29c; Bates do, 23c; Androscoggin do, 22½c; Hills do, 23c; James and Bartletts do, 18c; Langdon do, 18c; Bay State do, 15c; Red Bank do, 13½c; Pepperell 9-4, 22c; do 10-4, 45c; Lyman 11-4, 5c.

Print cloths are lower and dull at 8c for 64x64.

Prints are in steady demand at former prices, and some of the choice styles are sold ahead of production. We quote Merrimack W, 15c; do D, 15c; Cocheco La, 15c; Pacifics and Spragues, 15½c; American, Dunnells, Allens and Manchesters, 13c.

Amoskeag and Wamsutta, 14c; Arnolds, 12½c.

Ginghams are quiet at 19½c for Glasgow and 21c for Lancaster. American delaines of the full pattern are in active demand at 21 a 22 per cent off.

Other styles of cotton goods are quiet and without much variation. Cotton flannels are relatively depressed and selling at a range of 17½@31c; brown drills 18½c; forest jeans at 12½@25c; twilled do, 15c; corset jeans 15c; shirting stripes, 15@25c; ticks, 17½@40c.

The market for foreign dress goods is quite active and firm for all choice and desirable styles. The importations have been quite liberal of late, and the buyers are afforded a better selection. Some fancies are selling very well; but plain and staple goods are most wanted.

The market for woolen goods continues to improve gradually. Though the sales are mostly in small lots to the country and interior trade, the foot up a fair aggregate. The profits, in some cases, however, are in an inverse ratio to the sales. The margin on any and all styles is very trifling.

Choice new styles of fancy cassimeres are sold ahead of the production. Fine coatings and cloths, including tricots, beavers, broadcloths and doeskins, are in fair request. The movement in foreign goods is not large, high prices under the new tariff. Clothiers are not buying much at present. The demand for flannels, knit goods, shawls and sackings, is steadily increasing.

WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 11, 1867.

The wool market still remains quiet, with but little doing. The eastern markets being well supplied with wool, and manufacturers buying only from hand to mouth, makes it excessively dull in the country districts, with scarcely a buyer to be found. We quote coarse fleece and tub-washed wool at 35@40c; medium wool 40@43c, and fine wools 45@47c.

COFFEE MARKETS.

The advices by telegraph, via Lisbon, says the New York *Commercial List*, from Rio Janeiro to 8th ult., are considered rather favorable to holders, who remain very firm at full previous rates. The demand is fair, and seems to be increasing. The sales of Rio are 3,500 bags per steamer Havana, at 18@21½ cents; 1,632 do per Brazileira, 18c; 1,511 do per Criterion, 18c, gold, in bond; 760 do per Havana, and 718 do per Preciosa, on terms we did not learn. In other kinds there is not much doing, the better grades are in some request, but the lower are neglected. The sales include about 10,000 mats Java, balance per Albiasaward, &c., part at 24 cents, gold; 1,325 do Singapore, per John Norman, 407 bags Costa Rica, and 400 do Laguayra, per Adelia, at about previous rates. At Baltimore, 817 bags Rio, per Sibella, on private terms, sold at 9½ cents gold, in bond; and 720 do per Traveler, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in the United States, at latest dates, was, at this port 70,904 bags, at Baltimore 22,787, at Philadelphia 8,265, and at Fortress Monroe 2,000—total 103,956 bags.

From Wright & Co.'s Circular, dated Rio Janeiro, August 8, 1867, we take the following:

Total sales between steamers	bags 83,000
Sales for United States, same time	29,000
Shipments to United States, same time	63,000
Stock at vale	130,000
Price	6,300@6,700

BALTIMORE.

There has been very little done in coffee, the past week, says the *Commercial*, the sales previous to Friday comprising only a few hundred bags Rio from second hands at from 15 to 17½c, gold, duty paid. To-day, however, there has been more inquiry, and we note sales of an invoice of one thousand bags good to prime Rio ex-"Clifton," said to be at 12½c, gold in bond, and of some 200 bags do, in lots at 15@15½c gold duty paid. Prime grades of Rio, which are scarce, are wanted, and would command very full prices, but common and medium grades, of which the stock here is mainly composed, are dull and heavy. Rio may be quoted as ranging from 12½ to 18½c, gold, duty paid for very common to choice, and we quote Laguayra at 17@18c, and Java at 24@24½c, gold duty paid. The stock of Rio here in first hands is about 23,000 bags.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending September 6.—Mackerel—Bay continue in light receipt, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 300 bbls, No. 1 at $19 50@20 00; No. 2's $12 50@13 25; No. 3's $9 50. Shore are scarce and wanted; sales of 1,200 bbls the past week; No. 1's $17 @17 50; No. 2's $12 25@12 25.

Fresh Halibut very scarce. None in the market. Last sales at 13c ℔ lb.

Codfish—George's but few in shipping order; held at $6 50; no sales. Western Bank held at $6 00.

Oil—Last sales at 61c.

MANILLA, HEMP, AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Manilla cordage	23
Do do 12 thread	23½
Do do 6 and 9 thread	24
Do do tarred	22½
Do bawser laid oil well rope	[illegible]
Do lath twine, tarred	22½
Do bay rope	23
American hackled hemp tarred cordage	22½
Do hemp white rope	23@25
Sisal cordage	21
Do cordage, 6 and 9 thread	21
Do stave and leather twine	22
Do tarred lath twine	21
Jute rope, 6 and 9 thread	16
American hemp sash and bell cord	33@40
Do hemp tarred lath twine	23@25
Do hemp packing	20
Sunn hemp, packing	15
Houseline, marline, etc	27
Spun yarn	20@23
Cotton rope	50@70
Oakum, American and Sunn	11@12
Caulking cotton	20@22
Bed cords, American Hemp and Sisal ℔ doz. $2 25@4 00	
Twines, hemp	20@45
Do cotton	50@75
Do jute	20@35

TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

No. 2, Flax Twine	℔ lb. 33
No. 3, do	45
No. 4, do	50
No. 5, do	58
No. 6, do	55
No. 7, do	53
No. 8, do	53
No. 9, do	53
No. 10, do	50
Wrapping twine	25
Colored broom-sewing twine	45 to 50
Wool twine	25 to 50
Broom-tying twine	[illegible]
Carpet Chain, plain	[illegible]
Do chain colored	[illegible]

BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

We give the wholesale prices current, which will on comparison with the quotations given in Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western markets, be found considerably lower, showing the advantage of purchasing here. The prices are as follows:

Men's thick boots	$2 75@4 50
Men's pegged calf boots	3 00@6 00
Men's kip boots	3 00@4 50
Men's custom kip boots	4 00@6 00
Men's split kip boots	3 00@3 75
Men's wax brogans	1 50@2 25
Men's split brogans	1 25@1 65
Men's grain boots	3 00@4 00
Boy's thick boots	2 00@3 00
Boy's kip boots	2 00@3 00
Youth's kip boots	1 75@2 50
Youth's thick boots	1 25@2 00
Women's buff balmorals	1 25@2 00
Women's calf balmorals	1 50@2 25
Women's goat balmorals	1 75@2 50
Misses' goat balmorals	1 25@2 00
Misses' calf balmorals	1 25@1 75
Misses' buff balmorals	87@1 25
Children's buff and calf balmorals	65@1 00
Ladies' lasting Congress gaiters	1 00@2 00
Ladies' lasting balmorals	1 25@2 25
Ladies' goat, sewed	1 50@2 50
Ladies' glove kid, sewed	2 25@3 50
Women's rubber overshoes	1 00@1 10
Men's rubber overshoes	1 12@1 25

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

We quote yard prices as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$65 00
First Common	30 00
Second Common	25 00
Third Common	20 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℔ M	60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	40 00
Partition Boards	50 00
Shelving on both sides	50 00
Shelving on one side	35 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half inch patent planed	30 00
Half inch patent unplaned	30 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	[illegible]
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	50 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	8 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	7 00
Lath	5 00

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The following are the current quotations:

New Layer Raisins, ℔ box, $4 75 to 5 00; Naples Walnuts, ℔ lb, 25c; New Bunch Raisins, ℔ box, $4 50 to 4 75; Brazil Nuts, ℔ lb, 16 to 18c; Seedless Raisins, ℔ mat, $10 50@11 00; Pecans, ℔ lb, 25 to 30c; Figs, ℔ lb, 25@35c; No. 1 Herring, ℔ box, 40 to 50c; Pears, 2 lb cans, ℔ doz, $3 25; Scaled Herring, ℔ box, 60 to 65c; Lemons, French, ℔ box, $18 00; Strawberries, 2 lb cans, $4 25; Malaga, ℔ box, $8 00; Pine Apples, 2 lb cans, ℔ doz, $4 75; Bordeaux Almonds, ℔ lb, 45c; Peaches, 2 lb cans, ℔ doz, $4 75; Ivica Almonds, ℔ lb, 35c; Blackberries, 2 lb cans, ℔ doz, $3 75 to 4 00; Sicily Almonds, ℔ lb, 35c; Cherries, 2 lb cans, ℔ doz, $4 25; French Walnuts, ℔ lb, 30c; Green Apples, ℔ bbl, $4 00 to 4 50; Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, $2 00; Cocoa Nuts, ℔ 100, $10 00@11 00; Peas, 2 lb cans, $4 50 to 4 75; Filberts, ℔ lb, 25c.

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

We quote as follows, which is the uniform standard of the United States, viz:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$6 00	
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	[illegible]	
12 by 15 to 16 by 24		
20 by 15 to 24 by 28		
24 by 20 to 24 by 30		
22 by 28 to 24 by 36		
22 by 36 to 30 by 44		
28 by 44 to 30 by 50		

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES. All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by the greatest length or breadth.

The best city brands of window glass can be purchased at a discount of 30 to 35 per cent. off the above prices for cash, as to quantity wanted.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

We quote as follows the current prices:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy, ℔ lb, 43@45c; Black bridle ℔ doz, $48@60; Oak sole, middle and light, 43@45c; Fair bridle, ℔ doz, $50@72; Rough skirting, 40@45c; Saddlers skirting, 45@50c; Finished calf, $2 25@2 40; Waxed upper, ℔ ft, 25@28c; Red sole B A, 35@38c; Band leather, 40@45c; Red sole Orinoco, 35@38c; Extra shaved kip's, 40c; No. 1 pad skins, ℔ doz, $42; No. 1 oak harness, 45@48c; 1 oak harness, [illegible] $50@60 00.

HIDES.

Green salted, 13@14c; Green Calf, 14@20c; Green Butchers', 7@8c; Tanners' oil No. 1 ℔ gallon, 75@80c; Dry Flint, 19@20c; Tallow No. 1, 10c.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The following are the correct quotations:

1 C, 10x14	$14 50
1 X, 10x14	[illegible]
1 XX, 10x14	[illegible]
1 C, 12x12	[illegible]
1 X, 12x12	[illegible]
1 C, 14x20	[illegible]
1 X, 14x20	[illegible]
1 XX, 14x20	[illegible]
1 C, roofing, 14x20	[illegible]
1 C, roofing, 20x28	[illegible]
Bar Tin, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Pig Tin, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Sheet Zinc	[illegible]
Slab Spelter	[illegible]

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Boston Crackers, 11; Cream Crackers, 11; Wine, 11; Graham Wafers, 11; Soda, 11; Milk Biscuit, 11; Sugar, 11; Ginger Snaps, 11; Oyster, 11; Pilot Bread, 11; Water, 10; Cracker Meal, 11; Butter, 11; Jumbles, 20; Sugar, 11; Lemon Cakes, 11; Graham, 11; Fancy Crackers, 11; Dyspepsia, 11; Tea Cakes, Assorted, 14; Jumbles, 20.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The demand is good. We quote as follows:

Shaker No. 1 ℔ dozen	$4 00
" 2	3 50
Hurl 1	3 00
" 2	2 75
Braid 1	3 25
" 2	2 00
Western Common	2 00
Broom Corn, prime, per ton	200 00
Broom Corn, common, per ton	140@160 00
Broom handles, per 100	[illegible]
Swallow Brooms, per dozen	5 00

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

We quote the market moderately active at the following quotations:

Chemical Olive, ℔ lb, 10c; Rosin No. 1, ℔ lb, 8c; Variegated Toilet, 14c; Castile, ℔ lb, 16c; Palm, 10c; Shaving Barber, 16c; Detersive, 10c; Honey, ℔ doz, 75c; German, 9c; Dip and Mould Candles, 16c; Opodeldock, 16c; Star Candles, 25@26c; Rosin No. 1, 8c; Crystaline, 6c; Rosin No. 2, 6c.

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The following is the Card Price List of Tools, &c: One set complete 2½ inch joint and slab jar, $48; One set complete 2½ inch joint and link jar, $45; One set complete 2½ inch point and link jar, $40. Improved jars, $24@26; Valve Sockets, $25; Band wheel shaft and flanges, $50 00; Pitman stamps, $10 00; Samson post iron, $15.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll, 75@80; Ladies' Twist, $1 15@1 25; Union Twist, 75@80; Rough & Ready, 75@1 20; Pounders, 75@80; Scotch Snuff, 75@80; Tens, 75@80; Copenh'n Snuff, 80@85; Navy, 65@80; Rappee Snuff, [illegible]; Young America, 1 00@1 10; Cut and Dry, 20@28; Diamond Twist, 1 00@1 10; Black Fat, 75@80.

ALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

X Ale, ℔ bbl	$9 00 ℔ hf. bbl. $5 00
X X Ale, "	11 00 " 5 50
India, "	12 00 " 6 00
Porter, "	10 00 " 5 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, is charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

WRAPPING PAPER AND RAG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

There is a good demand for Wrapping. The Paper quotations are as follows:

Cr. ℔ bdl	85c
Md. ℔ bdl	80c
D. C. ℔ bdl	75c

Rags in good demand at from 4½@5½c, as to quality.

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

Prices are as follows:

Braziers' Coppers 30x60 inches	36c
Bolt Copper	39c
Sheathing, 14x48 inches	36c
Copper Bottoms	42c

With 5 ℔ cent off.

COFFEE, MOLASSES AND SUGARS.

NEW YORK.

Brazil coffee has continued in fair demand, and the current receipts of Rio are being readily taken up. The market is firm at the currency of the early part of the week. The sales are 2962 bags Rio per steamer Havana, in lots at 11½@18c; 1511 do per Talisman, 12c gold, in bond; and 1515 do per same, on terms we did not learn. At Baltimore per Clifton, 1021 bags sold at 12½c, 5½0 do at 15½c, 720 do at 11c, and 550 do at 9½c gold, in bond. For other descriptions here the demand is moderate, and we have only to notice 5000 mats Java, resales, at 24c gold.

Molasses—We have to notice a rather quiet but steady market for this article, there being a continued moderate inquiry for home use, without particular change in prices. The sales are 240 hhds and 40 tcs Cuba Muscovado at 48@56c; 225 hhds and 25 do Porto Rico 60@70c; 50 hhds mixed Cuba 41c; 35 Barbadoes 55c; 56 Demerara 63@66c 4 mos; 314 hhds and 12 tcs Porto Rico, 337 hhds, 12 tcs, and 10 bbls Barbadoes and 90 hhds St. Croix on terms not transpired, at auction, 275 bbls Demerara sold at 53@66c, 4 mos.

Sugar—There has continued a steady but moderate demand for raw, for home use, since our last, and the market gradually growing weaker, notwithstanding the advance and firmness of the gold premium. Prices in consequence are not sustained, and we shade our quotations of refined Cuba to 11½@11¾c for fair, and 11½@11¾c for good, the market closing tamely. Refined is in fair request, and previous prices are supported. We quote as before: Hard, 16¾@16¾c; soft white, 15⅞@16c; and yellow, 13¾@15c. Messrs. Stuart have reduced their prices ⅛ of a cent ℔ lb and now quote their best crushed and granulated at 15¾c, ground, 15¾c; white A, 15¾c; and yellow C, 15c, cash. The sales of raw are 1,752 hhds Cuba at 11 @12¼c; 271 Porto Rico, 11¾@13¾c; 211 Barbadoes, 11¾@12¼c; 40 St. Croix, 12½c; 250 Martinique, 11½c; 4,860 bxs Havana, 10½@14½c, 4 mos.; and 100 bbls clarified Demerara, on private terms.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The following are the card rates:

PRICES FOR PUDDLED IRON.

Common Bar sizes	4½@ 5
Horse Shoe	6
Heavy Band	5¼@ 6
Hoop and Light Band	5½@10¼
Round and Square	4½@ 5½
Oval	5 @ 5½
Half Oval and Half Round	5 @ 6
Boiler Iron	6 @9½
Tank Iron	5¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	5 @ 5½
T. Rail, 12, 16 and 20 lbs	4¾@ 5½
Nail Rods	10 @12
Coal Screen Iron	6 @ 7

	Amer'n.	Charc'l	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	6¼	8½	10
" " 18 to 24	6¾	8¼	10½
" " 25 to 26	7	8¾	10¾
" " 27	7¼	8¾	11

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$6 00	3d fine	8 25
8d and 9d	6 25	2d fine	8 25
6d and 7d	6 50	¾ in. lining	9 75
4d and 5d	6 75	Clinch	7 50
3d	7 25	Cut Spikes	6 25

Casing Nails—6d, $7; 8d, $6 75; 10d, $6 50; 12d, $6 50; 16d, $6 50.

Finishing Nails—6d, $7 50; 8d, $7 25; 10d, $7 00; 12d, $7 00; 16d, $7 00.

Barrel Nails—⅝ inch, $8 75; 1 inch, $8 00; 1⅛ inch, $7 25; 1¼ inch, $7 25; 1⅜ inch, $6 75.

Tobacco Nails—6d, $7 25; 8d, $6 50; 10d, $6 25.

ABATEMENT—12½c per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The following are the card prices of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, manufacturers:

Carriage Bolts. ℔ 100.

1¼ inch to 6 inch long by ¼ inch diameter	$2 40 to 3 50
1¼ inch to 8 inch long by 5-16 in diameter	2 80 to 5 30
1¾ inch to 9 inch long by ⅜ in diameter	3 20 to 6 20
2 inch to 10 inch long by 7-16 in diameter	5 40 to 10 20
2 inch to 12 inch long by ½ in diameter	7 20 to 15 20
3 inch to 12 inch long by ⅝ in diameter	13 60 to 28 00

Tire Bolts. ℔ 100.

1¼ in to 4 in long by 3-16 and ¼ in diamt'r	$1 40 to 1 90
1¼ in to 5 in long by 5-16 in diameter	2 50 to 3 35
1¾ in to 5 in long by ⅜ in diameter	3 20 to 4 30
3 in to 5½ in long by 7-16 in diameter	5 30 to 6 95
3 in to 5½ in long by ½ inch diameter	6 60 to 8 60

Fifty per cent. discount on Carriage and Tire Bolts on orders of $1,000 or more.

Tuyere irons, Duck nest, per doz	$16 00
Do Common, ℔ lb	5c
Do Harrington's patent	$9 00 to 10 00
Hot pressed nuts, ⅜ to 1¼ in., ℔ lb	8

Do do smaller and larger proportionate. The above subject to the usual discount.

Barge bolts, ℔ lb	6½ to 10c
Bridge bolts	6¼ to 9c

Coal car bolts, usual list price with customary discount.

Machine bolts	25 per cent off list.
Thimble skeins	25 per cent off list.
Coach and lag screws	35 per cent off list.
Screw and strap hinges	10 cents per pound.
Hook and eye screw hinges	13½ cents rate.
Harrow teeth	6½ cents rate.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The following is the Manufacturers' Price List, subject to the customary discount:

Size. Inside Diam.	Price. Per Ft.	Size. Inside Diam.	Price, Galv., Per Ft.
⅛ inch gas pipe	7	⅛ inch gas pipe	18
¼ do	8	¼ do	18
⅜ do	10	⅜ do	23
½ do	12	½ do	33
¾ do	15	¾ do	44
1 do	21	1 do	56
1¼ do	32	1¼ do	75
1½ do	38	1½ do	1 20
2 do	56	2 do	1 65
2½ do	90	2½ do	2 10
3 do	1 20	3 do	2 50
3½ do	1 60	4 do	3 20
4 do	2 00		
4½ do	2 40		
5 do	2 80		
6 do	4 00		
7 do	5 00		
8 do	7 00		

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The following are the current prices:

Best quality refined tool steel	19c
Machinery steel	15c
Cast spring steel	15c
German spring steel	15c
Blister steel	11½@17c
Cast plow steel	15c
German plow steel	15c

IRON.

NEW YORK.

From the *Iron Age* report we learn that trade is more active and prices are generally tending to advance in some metals, and in others advances are considered certain. The tone of the market is very strong, and a fair business is confidently looked for during the remainder of the season. Stocks are very light. Pig iron very scarce. In manufactures of metals the stocks are made only to supply the current demand; even with a fair autumn trade there would be a scarcity of many of the favorite brands of goods after the first month, as it is, prices are firm. Coast freights and freights to the interior are to be much higher next month.

Ingot Copper—Holders are at 25½@26½c for whole lots of Detroit and Portage lake.

Pig Iron—Has been active at $45@45 for the best brands of No. 1, extra; No. 2 extra the sales have been large at $42@43 and prices of favorite brands are now at $41@42. In No. 2 forth there have been considerable, resulting in an advance for the well known brands, which are now held at $39@42 for foundry.

Lead—With some sales at 6¾c, gold, is firm; store lots at 7c.

Spelter—Has sold freely at 8½@8¾c, gold, whole lots; for store lots at 9c.

Tin—With advances in Europe is held at 28c, gold, for straits, and 25@26c, gold, English; demand moderate.

Tin Plates—Firm at 1c, gold, for 1C charcoal; demand fair and prices stiff.

Bar Iron—Dull at $85 00@90 00 for whole lots refined, $82 50 for common; store lots $90 00 ℔ ton. Railroad Iron—The high gold premium affects the prices, in sterling, for rails, and the transactions are upon a small scale; sales are made, however; there are many rail orders in market for the companies' paper with bond collateral. But most mills are now well filled with such and decline transactions except for cash or negotiable paper. Prices are $80 00@82 00 cash at mills; street rails, $87 00@83 00 at shipping ports.

Wrought Scrap—Dull at $60 00 cash for yard lots selected.

Old Rails—Scarce at $45 00@47 00 cash.

Scotch Pig Iron—Moderate demand with small stocks here at $45 00@45 00 from yard, and $41 50@44 00 ex ship and to arrive. Freights have advanced in Scotland and taking the rates of exchange and the cost of laying down pig iron in New York is now put up to $44 00@47 00 currency.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron, we learn from the *Bulletin*, is firm and unchanged, with only a moderate demand. The supply of foreign is ample for present wants, but is not likely to be increased at the present rates of gold and upward tendency of freight at this season of the year. The domestic article is in tight stock, and the better grades sold ahead of production. The requirements of consumption, though at present quite limited, are gradually on the increase, and hence holders are not disposed to make any concessions in order to effect sales.

Manufactured iron, of nearly all descriptions, is quiet, though a somewhat greater degree of activity is anticipated.

Scotch pig is quoted at $45; sales of No. 1 in small lots at $41 50 to $42 and $45, and a large lot at the figure as to quality. American is firm and scarce, with sales of retail lots at $48@47 ℔ ton, gold. [illegible]

IRONTON, OHIO.

The *Register* says that there are but few transactions in metal happening. No. 2 mill iron is held at $45 00@46 00; No. 1 foundry at $46 00@47 00. There is a disposition to hold for what values on these figures, though some lots of mill have been offered at $42 00. Cold blast is held at $60@70. The Lawrence rolling mill has not yet resumed operations, but will probably not be done until next week. The time for starting the Ironton rolling mill has not yet been agreed on, but it is thought that operations will not be long delayed. Market tone of iron at the close, rolling mills are a number of tons of bar shipped last month was 542. Nails are active at $5 00 for 10d. Orders take up the full production—about 2,000 kegs per week. The hoe factory commenced to fill orders in the course of a week. The Ironton foundries are shipping heavily every day. The good repute of their work through the west gives them continuous demand. Mr. Wm. Lambert has purchased the machine shops at Clark, Ricker & Co. This institution has been gaining rapidly in the last few years, and we are glad to learn it has almost run out.

PHILADELPHIA.

Foundry iron is in fair demand, small sales at $44 00 for No. 1, $39 00@40 00 for No. 2, and $35 00@38 00 for forge. Scotch pig is quoted at $42 00@45 00 ℔ ton. Blooms continue dull. Manufactured iron is firmly held.

HARDWARE.

NEW YORK.

From the *Commercial List*, of Saturday, we learn that there is some improvement in business prospects, though there has been no radical change, either in prices or demand. Some houses are doing considerable trade, and there is an appearance of more activity generally, though buyers still operate with much caution, and the business is made up of numerous small bills—there are some buyers here from the West and South, and some demand from Spanish houses for shipment to West Indies, &c. We notice a considerable order for Seymour's Tailors Shears for Berlin, Prussia. The American Flask and Cap Co.'s goods are quite active—their Measuring Tapes are now sold at List, a reduction of 10 per cent. The Manufacturers of Tinmen's Tools and Machines, have formed a strong combination, and fixed the price at 20 per cent. advance on List, less 25 per cent. to jobbers, each member of the combination being required to make oath every month, that he has not undersold the fixed price. Saddlery shelf goods continue very dull, but Horse Woolens are more active than they have been in a long time with better prices for these are 25 per cent. lower than last year. Plumbers Iron Pipe are steady at 25 per cent. off List. Locks, Levels, &c., in fair demand. Table cutlery continues active at quotations. The Furnishing goods are quite brisk at old rates. Brass goods are a little more active. For Foreign goods there has also been more inquiry, at former rates. The stock of English Screws is much reduced—we quote cash assortments, 45 per cent. off, and Shelf goods 40, and 2½ off—American List. Butchers' goods are steady.

Iron and Steel at Cincinnati.

There has been only a moderate degree of activity in hot blast foundry iron, and other kinds have been quiet. Malleable iron is selling better, at previous prices. Foreign steel is firmer under the advance in gold. We quote:

Pig—Hot blast foundry iron $48@50; mill iron $45@46; Tennessee cold blast $50@53; Missouri do $52@55, and charcoal $55. Bar—Common 4½c; refined 4¾c; Manufactured flat, round and square bar, boiled, 4½c; do charcoal 9c ℔ lb. Sheet iron, Nos. 10 to 17, boiled, 6c; charcoal 8c ℔ lb. Horse shoes $7 50@8 ℔ keg. Mule shoes $8 50@9 ℔ keg. Steel—American cast 19c; American cast spring steel 14½c; imported tool steel 26@27½c ℔ lb.—*Gazette.*

Flour and Grain in New York.

There has, according to the *Commercial List*, been rather more movement in State and Western flour, but the market has been quite irregular, the low grades, which are scarce and sought after by exporters, being rather higher, while medium are a little easier, and the high grade remaining substantially the same as at the date of our last. The receipts continue upon a moderate scale, and the operations of local millers are somewhat circumscribed, for so long as there is only a trifling accumulation of stock. The arrivals at the principal Lake ports are small, and some weeks must elapse before we can look for a substantial increase of receipts. The export trade has been restricted by the scarcity and slight improvement of shipping grades, but the local trade and coastwise shippers have operated freely at improved prices, the market closing with continued irregularity. California flour has also been more freely dealt in, though at a slight decline in prices. Sales 26,000 bbls State and Western, and 2,800 packages California. Canada flour continues scarce and prices are nominal. We quote choice New York State brands $10 25@10 80; Ohio common $8 40@10 00; Ohio fancy brands, $10 65@10 10; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, $10 15@11 75; Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin &c, $8 70@13 00; Genesee extra, $10 90@13 00, and Missouri $10 00@15 00.

The wheat market has slightly gained strength under an increased demand for export to Great Britain, and, in some instances, a slight advance has been established on red and amber samples. But the delay in the arrival of Western spring kinds, which are most wanted, restricts the export trade somewhat. The purchases of local millers continue quite light, the ruling quotations of flour affording but a slight margin. The sales are 112,000 bush at $2 30@2 35 for amber Southern, $2 32@2 35 for amber State, $2 33 for amber Ohio, $2 32@2 35 for amber Michigan, $2 48@2 52 for white Michigan, $2 32@2 33 for amber winter Illinois, and $2 12@2 60 for interior to prime white California.

Hat Trade.

The state of the wholesale hat trade continues in an improved condition. At an auction sale of 550 cases at the warehouse of James H. Prentice, in Brooklyn, on Friday last, the following prices obtained were rather better than at any previous sale of the season. Terms all per dozen, 90 per cent., case, for net cash within seven days: Wool hats, men's plain, $7 00@11 75; men's fancy, $9 50@17 75; youths' fancy, $8 75@10 50; boys' plain, $7 50@8 25; children's plain, $6 00@8 25; children's fancy, $9 50 @10 25. Cashmere, men's plain, $13 50@27; men's fancy, $23@32; black beaver and belly nutria, $50 25@67 50; black, brown and otter brush, $41 25@50 50.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 11.—Cotton dull and heavy at 22@23c. Corn—white range $1 15@1 20. Hay $22. Oats 68@70c. Flour $7 50. Pork $28. Hams 23c; bacon shoulders 15@15½c; clear sides 20@21c. Lard 15@15½c.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 12, 1867.

CATTLE—The market since our last has undergone no very material change. The sales as compared with the week ending the 5th, show a falling off amounting to 445 head. The rates were various—ranging from $3 25@6 65 ℔ hundred—the former figures being generally paid for bulls and the latter for good fat cattle. The bulk of sales ranged from $4 50 @7 00 ℔ cwt. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

August 29	1,683	$3 05@8 00
Sept. 5	2,156	4 25@8 25
Sept. 12	1,711	3 25@8 65

SHEEP—The market was poorly supplied. The demand, however, was restricted and the rates of inferior descriptions were down as low as $1 00 ℔ head, whilst good fat mutton was disposed of at a slight advance over last week's prices. The operations for the past three weeks were:

August 29	6,580	$2 50@4 20
Sept. 5	6,113	1 25@4 62
Sept. 12	4,957	1 00@4 75

Being a falling off in sales during the week of 1,156 head.

HOGS—The market was well supplied, with a fair shipping inquiry. As usual the largest demand being for those suitable for shipping, as the principal operations were on Eastern account. The highest figures reached being $7 85 ℔ cwt., and the lowest $5 60 ℔ cwt. The operations for the last three weeks were as follows:

August 29	6,681	$5 25@7 50
September 5	6,718	4 60@7 85
September 12	6,298	5 60@7 85

The week's sales show a falling off as compared with last week of 420 head.

The shipments of live stock from the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, for the dates given, have been as follows:

September 3d, 1867.

Destination.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Philadelphia	1,265	2,982	6,164	96
N. Y. via Phila	335	102	845	...
N. Y. via Allentown	1,981	6,532	3,249	175
Way Stations	1,572	133	3,062	110
Total	5,153	9,799	13,350	381

September 10th, 1867.

Destination.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Philadelphia	1,471	3,243	3,836	84
N. Y. via Phila	179	...	932	...
N. Y. via Allentown	2,376	8,700	4,135	239
Baltimore	...	341	...	44
Way Stations	2,251	159	5,710	122
Total	6,277	12,533	14,693	489

The number shipped, each week, since August 6th, 1867, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
August 6	5,174	10,050	9,600	295
August 13	5,123	11,732	15,591	325
August 20	5,179	11,198	16,894	325
August 27	5,798	12,888	15,780	302
September 3	5,153	9,799	13,350	381
September 10	6,277	12,533	14,693	489
Total	32,859	66,208	86,215	2,117

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T	Hesser	275	23,425	$3 75
T Taylor	Hesser	200	18,750	3 65
S August	Hesser	209	19,040	3 65
T Lamb	Hesser	105	10,210	4 75
H Stahl	Aull & Myer	157	12,275	3 25
W m Heskett	Aull & Myer	57	4,540	3 00
J McCall	Aull & Myer	182	at $1 00 ℔ head	
Glass, L & Co	G Diller	365	34,585	3 65
Glass, L & Co	G Diller	26	2,210	3 65
Hedges & T	G Pratt	180	16,925	3 70
Hedges & T	J H Todd	90	7,790	3 00
Glass, L & Co	A Deatrich	352	32,575	3 60
Glass, L & Co	A Deatrich	25	1,875	3 00
Yoder	Aull & Myer	217	17,625	$2 95 ℔ h
J Getts	A Deatrich	165	15,450	4 50
J Finegal	C L Kase	220	18,285	3 75
R C Crum	J Lloyd	109	at $3 15 ℔ h'd.	
R C Crum	J Lloyd	101	at $1 90 ℔ h'd.	
R B Jordon	S Pancoast	188	17,400	3 67
J Sharp	S Pancoast	100	8,175	3 25
D Donaly	S Pancoast	159	at $2 70 @ h'd.	
Owner	S Pancoast	159	at $2 87 ℔ h'd.	
C French	J Ranie	204	17,910	3 25
J Hall	J Ranie	201	17,600	3 25
Smith & C	J Ranie	213	19,600	4 50
Glass & L	J Ranie	23	1,990	3 00
S W Spoon	S & W P	84	7,060	4 00
M Broadsword	C Metz	189	17,499	3 00

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Browning	S Allen	35	6,460	$5 85
Gilchrist & Co	S Allen	21	3,560	6 50
Gilchrist & Co	J Uhl	15	2,810	6 25
Glass, L & Co	J Hartman	7	1,675	7 25
G Forbs	J & W Pottiger	32	6,700	6 50
Glass & L	J & W Pottiger	43	6,825	6 60
Campbell & G	P A Crow	103	21,450	6 25
D Pawlin	R Barnes	34	6,060	6 50
John Carnes	R Barnes	82	18,865	6 25
J Crambiet	R Barnes	24	5,000	6 50
J Crambiet	R Barnes	21	4,875	5 85
Hedges & Taylor	R Barnes	45	10,020	6 25
D Scotland	R Barnes	57	11,900	6 00
A Darling	R Barnes	95	20,860	6 50
W Coulter	R Barnes	102	22,055	5 87
Stoner & Imhoff	Messenger & Co	51	10,660	5 75
Gilchrist & Co	T F Orr	75	15,100	6 00
Glass, L & Co	T F Orr	111	20,485	6 65
Messenger, G & Co	T F Orr	8	1,475	6 00
D H Zimmerman	T F Orr	106	19,550	6 25
D H Barnes	T F Orr	30	6,150	6 00
D H Zimmerman	T F Orr	105	22,300	6 37
J Vandine	Crouse & Co	58	12,500	7 25
Hamilton	Crouse & Co	88	20,300	7 25
J Anderson	G Emrick & Co	101	19,880	7 00
Wm Heskett	G Emrick & Co	11	2,600	6 75
Wm Heskett	G Emrick & Co	101	19,800	7 00
Head & Graham	Halligan & Co	111	22,125	6 60
J D Foster	Halligan & Co	101	21,915	6 50
L J Tipton	Halligan & Co	60	12,300	6 60
J Dunlap	Halligan & Co	31	6,250	6 25
Hawkins & H	Halligan & Co	75	15,675	6 25
Glass, L & Co	Halligan & Co	55	11,280	6 50
P O'Conner	Halligan & Co	94	20,250	6 25
T F Orr	Halligan & Co	21	4,025	6 75
R Walters	Halligan & Co	116	19,780	6 25
H Walters	Halligan & Co	100	19,870	6 40
Hedges & T	Halligan & Co	86	18,125	6 25
C G Tipton	Halligan & Co	53	10,100	6 00
J Adrain	Halligan & Co	91	19,765	6 75
John Boles	Halligan & Co	116	24,050	6 40
A N Quick	Halligan & Co	101	21,075	6 25
Glass, L & Co	Halligan & Co	110	22,425	6 25
S Diller	Halligan & Co	102	19,000	6 75
A Smith	Halligan & Co	95	19,140	6 25
D Holder	Halligan & Co	58	11,550	6 45
J Budd	Halligan & Co	75	16,050	6 25
D Sharick	Halligan & Co	100	19,800	6 25
H Ruff	Halligan & Co	90	18,660	6 50
J Sharp	Halligan & Co	87	16,600	6 20
C M Bishop	Halligan & Co	106	20,500	6 25
W Brunhoff	Halligan & Co	59	12,400	6 25
R Carpenter	Singer & Im	47	11,675	7 25
James Phil	Singer & Im	102	22,445	7 25
J N Lawer	Singer & Im	101	21,940	7 25
M Kerr	Singer & Im	113	24,485	7 25
T Jenkinson	Singer & Im	50	12,000	7 25
H Phillips	Singer & Im	100	22,625	7 75
McBeth & N	Singer & Im	81	15,000	7 15
T M Wilson	Singer & Im	8	1,675	7 25
Scott & Martin	Singer & Im	189	40,565	7 35
W H Fryer	Singer & Im	83	16,965	7 25
J W Ewens	Singer & Im	41	9,860	7 25
L Shomberger	Singer & Im	6	1,240	7 00
Glass, L & Co	Singer & Im	35	6,575	7 30
W Brinkerhoff	C M Keys	180	37,680	6 87
M Elliott	C Peirce	45	9,550	6 50
T Lamb	C Peirce	53	10,660	6 50
J Henderson	Messenger & Co	90	19,170	7 25
Hedges & Taylor	Gilchrist & Co	19	3,970	7 00
McBeth & N	Gilchrist & Co	79	16,535	7 00
Hedges & Taylor	Gilchrist & Co	70	15,900	7 80
Scott & Martin	Gilchrist & Co	40	9,730	7 25
T S Moore	Gilchrist & Co	58	12,870	6 65
Brewer & Noble	Gilchrist & Co	224	46,500	7 00
G P Noble	Gilchrist & Co	97	21,070	6 80
A C Jones	Gilchrist & Co	92	19,485	6 65
J Robinson	Gilchrist & Co	103	20,920	6 60
C Quick	Gilchrist & Co	92	18,460	6 75

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Smith & T	H Miller	38	43,425	$7 40
Whittlesey	B Mayne	18	19,625	7 75
G Taylor	J Todd	18	17,600	6 25
Smith & T	P Kleman	31	31,625	6 75
Smith & T	J Todd	17	15,425	4 90
Smith & T	P Kleman	21	21,425	7 00
Smith & T	Patterson	13	12,500	6 75
Campbell & G	B Mayne	20	20,650	7 00
Hedges & T	Mayne & T	11	11,650	8 25
Hedges & T	Wright & M	16	15,600	7 50
Hedges & T	Moses	60	19,900	6 60
Hedges & T	J Ferrison	20	21,600	6 50
Hedges & T	J Aull	3	3,150	4 50
Hedges & T	J Aull	5	5,875	5 50
Hedges & T	J Aull	6	6,250	5 60
Hedges & T	Marks	6	6,100	6 25
Hedges & T	Marks	15	14,200	5 00
Hedges & T	Marks	40	42,675	5 75
Hedges & T	J H Todd	14	12,830	5 25
Campbell	J H Todd	18	17,250	5 65
Scott & Martin	Hedges & M	84	80,775	5 87
R Campbell	Landis	23	21,625	5 65
Porter & Co	Shrimp	20	21,100	5 75
J Mooney	Moses	15	14,675	6 65
M Broadsword	J Todd	21	19,100	Private
J E Brabbury	J Evans	23	19,300	5 65
Wilson & Hibert	J Aull	23	24,375	6 00
T H Head	J Henry	23	17,325	6 00
Scott & Martin	P Conville	15	16,725	5 65
A Carr	H Miller	18	17,125	5 50
J Marshall	B Mayne	22	20,250	6 00
J Marshall	J Aull	10	10,200	5 00
J McCall	M Clever	18	16,575	5 50
J McCall	J Aull	4	4,150	4 50
Meers	Greenwalt	21	25,075	7 50
J Myers	H Mayne	11	15,500	6 75
J Shembaugh	D Buck	20	20,650	5 75
N Morris	Pottiger	78	65,575	5 75
J Vetter	Pottiger	17	15,650	5 75
McBeth	F Cheevers	18	16,900	5 25
Marks & T	Everson	20	17,100	5 75
J Evans	W Hedges	4	4,570	6 00
Hess	Everson	20	17,575	5 65
Whittiger	Pottiger	19	18,000	6 50
G M Gault	C & Eshbaugh	21	19,900	6 00
Riddle & Berry	J Rots	35	38,975	6 00
McCormic & F	Marks & Co	35	38,975	6 00
McCormic & F	Marks & Co	19	18,675	6 00
Thrasher	S Mooney	20 b	19,725	6 00
J Moss	J Rots	3	3,650	10 00
W Colter	T Mooney	15	13,625	4 70
J Chambers	J B Wilson	19	18,675	5 00
Riddle & Berry	Reel Evans	20	18,225	6 00
Riddle & Berry	B Wilson	1 s	1,050	6 00
Beckett	B Mayne	21	19,350	5 50
Hedges & Gaylor	T Cheever	18	17,675	5 75
Hedges & Gaylor	T Barnes	20	12,920	5 75
Hedges & Gaylor	Yohn	11	17,575	5 50
Hedges & Gaylor	Yohn	18	10,075	5 75
Hedges & Gaylor	Yohn	2	18,125	5 12
A Steel	T Mooney, B	6	5,645	3 87
W P Knapp	H Miller	20	20,150	7 25
W P Knapp	H Miller, I S	1	1,300	6 00
Thrasher	Stevens	25	17,550	6 00
A Smith	Groff	18	18,350	6 08
Bush & Gregg	John	34	40,700	6 50
Dolan & Ivery	G Marks	19	23,550	5 65
Chryst & Johnson	P H Hartsel	33	35,600	6 00
John Kerwin	S Miller	21	21,350	5 65
G Clark	T Mooney	21	20,750	5 65
B Phillips	Gertz & Y	50	42,875	6 50
B Phillips	Gertz & Y	21	20,875	5 50
Hazelwood	Campbell	20	20,900	6 50

Myers & Reedy—Sold to Messenger, Gilbert & Co., 42 head of prime fat Licking county, Ohio cattle, weighing 61,675 pounds at $8 ℔ 100 lbs.

Glass & Lafferty—Sold to French 85 head fair steers, average 1,150 at $70 ℔ head.

Glass & Lafferty—Sold Baker 34 head stock steers at $4 ℔ head.

R. C. Crum—Sold 22 head light cows to M. Donald at $35 ℔ head.

The same sold 34 head of Texas at $35 ℔ head.

BLOOD SHEEP.

On Tuesday last we observed on board the Monongahela boat Monitor No. 2, a lot of 20 head of Spanish Merino bucks, raised in Vermont, and going to the farm of Dr. Van Voorhies for breeding purposes. There was also a Saxony buck among the lot valued at $2,000.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 12, 1867.

CATTLE—The market since our last was well supplied, the number being variously estimated from eleven to twelve hundred head. The increased supply caused holders to hold back for lower figures. Toward the close dealers manifested more disposition to operate. The rates were above those of the previous week. As usual, good cattle found ready purchasers at current prices, the week's advance being from 40 to 50c ℔ cwt. Common and inferior were dull of sale and difficult to dispose of unless at a decline. Most of the choice lots sold readily to butchers. The larger portion of the sales were at prices ranging from $7 25@7 75@8 00, and one lot of very choice sold at $8 25. Stock cattle were neglected; this, however, is nothing unusual for the season. The rates were $3 75@5 75 ℔ cwt, according to the fancy of the purchaser. Eastern buyers did not put in an appearance. The sales and prices for the past three weeks were as follows:

August 29	488	$2 50@8 00
September 5	801	2 75@7 75
September 12	878	3 25@8 00

Of the above sales we have the prices for 682 head, whilst 196 head were sold on private terms.

HOGS—The market has undergone no particular change; the operations were in a retail way for butchering purposes. The sales and figures for the past two weeks were as follows:

September 5	90	$6 50@7 50
September 12	100	7 00@7 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market was largely supplied, the number on sale being estimated at 2,700@3,000 head, being far in excess of the demand—producing a dull market, with a large number remaining unsold; they will, no doubt, be driven to the Central Yards. The rates were for the best fat mutton sheep $4 50@5 00 ℔ head; inferior sold down to $1 00, 1 50@2 50 ℔ head. Lambs were in good supply with liberal transactions at $1 00@3 50 ℔ head.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Haas & Kraus sold in various lots 129 head, prices ranging from $5 50@7 50 ℔ cwt.

James McAllister sold 24 head of light Western Reserve stock at $5 00@6 50 ℔ head.

Rotchilds & Byers sold 48 head, a mixed lot, prices ranged as follows, $3 50@6 50 ℔ cwt.

M. Verner sold 62 head at $5 00@7 9½ ℔ cwt.

Marks & Trauerman sold 86 head at $5 50@7 37½ ℔ cwt.

Hanlon sold 20 head at $7@7 75 ℔ cwt.

N. Carr sold 30 head $6 25@6 75 ℔ cwt.

Turner sold 30 head at $4@5 25 ℔ cwt.

Seymour sold 14 head of medium cattle at $6 95 ℔ cwt.

Reed sold 16 head at $3 75 ℔ cwt.

Beck sold 10 head $6 75@7 25 ℔ cwt.

J. Kerwin sold 20 head at $5 and 20 head at $6 25@7 00 ℔ cwt.

Kraus & Haas sold 18 head at $6 65, and 16 do at $7 25 ℔ cwt.

Glass & Lafferty sold in a retail way 44 head at $4 50 @7; 41 do, $4 50@6 50; 5 bulls at $3 10; 1 springer at $51 ℔ head; 2 fresh cows and calves at $65 ℔ head, and 5 calves, average weight, $3 80@4 30 lbs at $6 50@7 ℔ cwt.

Hedges & Taylor sold 21 head of stockers at $5 30 ℔ cwt.

L. Rothchilds sold 25 head at $5 25@5 25 ℔ cwt.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

During the past week there was a decided improvement in the cattle market over the past two or three weeks. The attendance of buyers was unusually liberal, and there has existed a healthy, strong shipping demand throughout. The supply of good first and second-class steers, suited to the wants of the New York, Albany, and Boston markets, proved insufficient to meet the wants of the trade, and under a lively competition between these points, holders of desirable shipping grades were enabled to realize, without difficulty, at an advance of 25@35c per 100 lbs on the closing prices of the previous week.

There was also a good demand for light, smooth, fleshy steers, and good to prime fat cows for home consumption, and to meet the wants of the Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh markets, and all offerings of this class were readily taken up at improved rates. There was a reasonably active movement on the part of feeders, but owing to the large supply of common cattle on sale, the advance on this class of stock was not so marked as on the upper grades. Feeders from Western New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and sections of this State, were in attendance, and took hold freely at $4 50@5 12½ for fair to really good stock steers, and $3 75@4 25 for common to fair lots.

Including those left over from the previous week the total supply of Beeves on the market will not fall short of 9,000 head, yet notwithstanding this large supply the demand has been such that nearly all have been absorbed, and at remunerative prices. Altogether, the market for the week just closed has been a favorable one, and drovers generally express themselves as well satisfied with the results of the week's speculations.

On Saturday the market was quiet, as is invariably the case on Saturdays, and Friday's closing prices were nominally unchanged. The demand was confined to city butchers, and only a few "odds and ends" changed hands. The market at the close has a favorable look, but until the market abroad becomes settled drovers will do well to move cautiously, and confine their purchases mainly to the better grades of stock.

We quote the market for the week as active for good to prime shipping Steers, and strong at an advance of 25@35c; with a moderate inquiry for common descriptions, at an advance of 10@15c. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES:

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 lbs and upwards	$6 75@7 00
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, at	6 25@6 50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs, at	5 75@6 00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging 800@1,000 lbs, at	4 25@5 25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800@1,100 lbs, at	3 50@5 12
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3 00@3 25

Compared with the above, the following table, showing the ruling prices for the corresponding week in the years 1865 and 1866, will be found of interest:

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Extra beeves	$7 75@8 00	$7 50@7 75	$7 75@8 25
Good to prime	7 00@7 50	6 50@7 25	6 75@7 50
Medium to fair	5 75@6 50	5 50@6 00	5 75@6 25
Common	4 50@5 25	4 25@5 00	4 50@5 00
Inferior	3 75@4 00	2 75@4 00	3 00@4 00

Hogs—The market opened active and firm at substantially the closing prices of the previous week, and Wednesday, under encouraging advices from the markets abroad, and with a large number of buyers competing for the offerings, prices took an upward turn to the extent of 15@25c ℔ 100 lbs. Later in the week, however, the market became dull and depressed and the advance was lost; prices receding to $5 60@6 60 for common to good grades. The inquiry during the past week has been restricted principally to good, smooth corn fed hogs, for the markets of New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Boston. Common descriptions have been neglected, and, with a supply largely exceeding the demand, sales have dragged heavily throughout and prices have been unsettled and irregular. There is no reliable demand for stock hogs, and our advice to farmers and growers is to keep such back until fed up to a marketable condition. There was a fair movement in the market on Saturday, and for fair grades a rather firmer feeling obtained. Holders demand an advance of 5@10c, but buyers would not meet these views, and the bulk of the sales were made at the ruling rates of yesterday. Some 2,000 head changed hands, at a range of $5 25 @5 75 for inferior to common, $6 00@6 35 for medium to fair, and $6 50@6 65 for good to choice hogs. With the exception of a few hundred head of the "scallawag" order, the pens are cleared of stock, and the market closes steady.

The following are the closing prices of the week compared with those at the corresponding dates in the years 1865 and 1866:

	Sept. 7, 1867.	Sept. 8, 1866.	Sept. 9, 1865.
Good to choice	$6 50@6 65	$9 25@ 9 50	$11 50@11 75
Medium to fair	6 00@6 35	8 85@ 9 00	10 50@11 00
Common	5 25@5 75	8 25@ 8 75	10 5 @10 75
Stock hogs	3 75@5 00	7 75@ 8 25	@ ...

Sheep—The market presents the same general features as noted in our last weekly review. Good to choice qualities were in fair request to supply the current wants of the local trade, and all offerings answering the above description, met with ready sale at fair prices, but common grades were not sought after, and with a too large supply on the market, the sales were slow and prices unsatisfactory. Prices were without essential change, and we continue to quote:

Good to Choice grades	$4 00@4 50
Medium to Fair grades	3 00@3 75
Inferior	1 75@2 50

LOUISVILLE.

At the Shelly House the cattle market was more active than on the previous week, and prices 25 to 50c higher for common cattle. Good butchering cattle are in demand. Sales ranged from 5 to 5½c for the best, 4@4½c for medium, and 3@3½c for common and inferior. There are few shipping cattle offered which are worth 5½@6c. At the Bourbon House the market was better supplied than for some few weeks past; the quality on the average much better, and the market very active. Sales ranged for fair shipping cattle and best quality butchers' stuff, 5½@6c; fair 4½@5½c; common 3½@4½c; inferior 2½@3c.

Hogs—The market is unchanged and we quote sales at $6@6 50 for the best and $5 50@5 75 for the lower grades.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Beeves—Better grades are in light supply and wanted, and generally command full prices. The lower grades were freely offered and much lower. About all the offerings, which comprised 2,100 head, were disposed of; extras 16@17c; prime 16@16½c; first quality 15@15½c; fair 14@15c; good 14@14½c; ordinary 11@13½c, and inferior 9@10 cents.

Sheep quiet and steady with a moderate supply and fair demand. Lambs scarce, in good demand and higher; extras 6½@7c; prime 5½@6c; fair 5c; inferior to common 4@5c; extra lambs 8@8½c; inferior to good 6@8c.

The hog market ruled steady up to Thursday, when holders were compelled to submit to a reduction; since then the demand has been slow and prices favored buyers. To-day the offerings were large—40 car loads—and were disposed of with difficulty at 7¼@7¾c for corn fed. Receipts—6,553 beeves, 29,532 sheep and lambs, 22,290 hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—Cattle very dull and lower; sales 2,600 head at 12@16c. Sheep dull and lower; sales 8,000 head at 4½@5½c. Hogs in fair demand; sales 2,600 at $10 00@11 75.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., September 10.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 1,830, the largest of the season; but not much change in beef cattle; on poorer grades prices are 25@50c per cwt. lower. Sales of extra at $11 50@12 00; first quality $10 50@11 00; second quality $8 50@10 00; third quality $6@8. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 9,138; sales at 2½@3¼c; spring lambs $2 50@3 75.

Live Stock Tariff from Chicago.

Until further notice, all live stock from Chicago to common or competing points east, will be taken only by actual weight, as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	50 c
To Dunkirk	52 c
To Salamanca	64 c
To Cleveland	40 c
To Toledo and Detroit	30 c

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

Double-deck cars of hogs, ℔ car	21,000
Single-deck cars of hogs ℔ car	11,000
Cattle	15,000
Double-deck cars of sheep	14,000

No return passes will be given between any of these points to shippers or men in charge of stock, and no passes on passenger trains, in either direction. This tariff took effect on the 20th ultimo.

FRUIT.

NEW YORK.

From the *Commercial List*, we take the following: Prices of Malaga Raisins have broken down 10@15c, but, with free sales relieving the pressure, the market closes with more steadiness. Currants have again moved freely, as the opening prices on the other side are pretty high, and the current low rates here are promising a margin for profit on the importations of the new crop. Trade generally, however, is fitful and unsatisfactory, both importers and dealers in turn frequently losing money, especially due to the steady upward turn of the gold market. The sales include 5,000 bxs layer raisins at $3 85@3 90, mostly $3 85@3 90, which may be called the closing rates; 1,000 half do, part $1 85@1 85; 1,000 qr do, on private terms; 2,250@2,500 bbls currants, part in a small way, at 11½c; 250 bags African pea nuts, $3 25; 225 cases sardines, half bxs, part 34c; 475 do qr bxs, part 18½@19c; 5 casks Turkey prunes, 22@22½c; 50 bags Tarragona almonds, 31c; 100 bxs. Valencia shelled 56c; 200 bags Brazil nuts, 10,000 San Blas cocoa nuts, 20 bags French walnuts, 100 bxs. shelled almonds, 50 French plums, 50 bags filberts, and 60 do E I Tapioca, on terms not made public. A small lot new crop Havana oranges (5 bbls) per steamer, sold at $8 ℔ bbl; 12 bbls limes, $8; 200 Havana pines, $15 ℔ C, and 20 bbls green ginger, 15c ℔ lb; Malaga lemons, $8 50@9; Messina $12 and Menton $13 ℔ box. The quality of peaches received has been larger than last noted, amounting to 125,000 baskets since our last, all of which has been freely received, at prices ranging at from 70c to $2 ℔ bkt. Apples are in small supply and steady at $1 50 @4 50 for river, and $3 50@4 for western; golden sweet $2 50@3 ℔ bbl. There is no change to note in the market for domestic dried fruit; we quote new and old dried apples, 5@6c; western do 7@8c; State do 8@9c; pared peaches 15@16c; unpared do 7@8c; pitted cherries 28@29c; and blackberries 8@8½c cash.

RICE.

The New York market is reported dull, and sales unimportant. About 1,000 bags fair Rangoon, received coastwise brought $9 25@9 37½; 600 do good, $9 30@9 12½; 650 do, in bond, $6 62½ gold; and 20 tcs prime Carolina, $12 50, cash.

Messrs. Dan. Talmage & Co., in their Circular of 4th inst., speaking of the coming crop of new Carolinas, &c., says: "By the best advices we are led to believe the yield of Southern rice will be largely increased this season. Last crop now closed shows 27,500 tcs. The estimate on the new 44,000 to 45,000 the most sanguine say it will not reach 50,000 tcs. If we give our opinion we would say it cannot exceed 45,000 tcs in all. A good percentage will be kept at the South for its own use. The harvest has begun on the extreme South, although on account of bad weather the planter has not been favored in curing his crop, but we have not yet heard of a single instance of unusual loss. So far the rice birds have not been destructive. However all the districts cannot be deemed free from disaster until after the middle of the month. The culture this year has been made with greater care than for the past two years. Some forced lots will be milled at Savannah by the 20th of this month, and will find their way here by the 1st of October. By the middle of October the supply will become regular, and by 1st of November will, in the main, meet the wants of the United States for some months to come. The East India, which comes here on board, will likely be exported to the Cuban and other foreign ports."

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market continues active and steady, though a shade less buoyant than for several weeks past. The market closed to-day, however, without a material change; but, owing to the increase in receipts, prices ruled not quite as stiff as the previous week. Sales since 1st September sum up 1,103 hhds, or 170 hhds per day. We quote:

SHIPPING QUALITIES.

	Light.	Heavy.
Common sound lugs	$3 75@ 4 00	$4 00@ 5 00
Good sound lugs	4 00@ 5 00	5 00@ 6 00
Common sound leaf	5 00@ 7 00	7 00@10 00
Medium sound leaf	8 00@10 00	10 00@13 00
Good leaf	12 00@16 00	14 00@18 00
Fine leaf	15 00@17 00	17 00@19 00
Choice leaf	17 00@19 00	19 00@20 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Common cutting at	$10 00@14 00
Medium cutting at	15 00@18 00
Good cutting at	20 00@27 00
Fine	27 00@32 00
Fancy	35 00@40 00

MANUFACTURING LEAF.

	Dark wrappers.	Bright wrappers.
Common and medium	$12 00@15 00	$15 00@25 00
Good and fine	16 00@20 00	30 00@45 00
Fancy		49 00@75 00

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 11.—Flour very firm at an advance of 25c per bbl; XX red winter $10 75@11 00; XX amber $11 75@12 00; Wheat firm and better; demand active and stock light. Wheat at $2 50@2 60 for No. 1 red winter; No. 2 do $2 16@2 17; No. 1 white Michigan $2 40. Corn firm and in good request on the spot and for future delivery; No. 1 mixed held at $1 12@1 14; there is no inquiry for No. 2. Oats steady and in fair demand at 50@53c for No. 1 State, from store. Rye scarce and in good inquiry at $1 22@1 28 for No. 1, from store. Barley steady and unchanged at $1 00@1 05. Petroleum market hardly so $1 06@1 10 for No. 1; for No. 2 State strong, but holders are firm at 47@48c for prime light straw to white, and 49@50c for standard white.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 11.—Coffee unchanged. Flour firm at yesterday's advance for best brands; low grades can be bought at rates previous to the advance. Wheat firm and higher; red $2 60@2 65. Corn—white $1 22, yellow $1 25. Oats 65@67c. Rye $1 35@1 50. Provisions quiet and prices firmly maintained; an advance of ½c on Bacon was realized. Mess Pork firm at $25@25 25. Lard firmer with a better inquiry for city and western; sales at 13½@13¾c. Whisky nominally unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 11.—Sales 198 hhds leaf tobacco; drooping; $4@6 for lugs; $7@23 for common to superfine; $10 75 for A No. 1. Wheat scarce at $2@2 20. Corn—shelled $1 10. Oats—bulk 57@58c. Rio coffee active at 23@27. Sugar firm. Mess pork $25. Bacon shoulders 15c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19c; fancy hams 22½c, packed. Lard 15½c in tierces. Raw whisky in bond 32c. Cotton 24c.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 145⅛@145¼.

NEW YORK, September 11—P. M.

MONEY

Steady at 4@5 per cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Steady at 109½@110, gold, for first class bills.

GOLD.

Gold firm, opening at 144⅞, advancing to 145⅜, and closing at 145⅛@145¼. exports to-day $96,500.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Without decided change. Coupons, '81, 112; do '62, 114¼; do '64, 109¼; do, '65, 111¼; do, new '65, 108¼; do, '67, 108⅛; 10-40's, 99⅛; 7-30's, 107⅛.

STOCKS

Higher and active, closing strong. Ohio certificates, 28¾@28½; Canton, 47@47½; Cumberland, 34@36; Quicksilver, 27¾@28; Mariposa, 10⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 44@44⅛; Pacific Mail, 143⅛@143⅜; Atlantic Mail, 112⅝@112⅝; New York Central, 108⅝@108⅝; Erie, 71@71⅛; Hudson, 133⅜@134; Reading, 103⅜@104; Michigan Central, 111⅛@112; Michigan Southern, 83⅞@83⅝; Illinois Central, 121⅜@122; Pittsburgh, 88@89⅛; Toledo, 127⅛@128; Rock Island, 106@106⅛; Northwestern, 46⅞@46⅝; preferred, 71⅞@71⅝; Fort Wayne, 106⅜@106⅛; Wabash, 48¼; St. Paul, 48; preferred, 67¼; Panama, 300; Missouri 6's, 106; new Tennessee, 67⅛; Wells, Express, 64@66; American, 66½@67½; Adams, 66½@67; United States 67@69; Merchants' Union, 18¼@19⅜.

MINING SHARES

More active: Sensenderfer $11 25; Gregory $6 60; Rocky Mountain $1 15; Edge Hill $3 50; Quartz Hill $2 70; Eldorado $3 30; Harmon $9 75; Smith & Parmelee $5 50; Midas $2 50.

BUSINESS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $1,383,465; payments $469,183; balance $112,095,323.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, September 11, 1867.

Weather clear and cool.

FLOUR—A shade easier at $9 00@10 50 for good to fancy brands of spring extras.

WHEAT—Spring opened unsettled and 6@8c lower, rallied 2@3c, and closed at $1 88@1 89 for No. 1; $1 78 for No. 2.

CORN—Less active and 2@3c lower at $1 03½@1 06½ for No. 1; $1 01@1 03 for No. 2. closing tame at $1 04 @1 04½ for No. 1; $1 01½ for No. 2.

OATS—Active at 51½@52½c.

RYE—1@1½c higher; $1 12@1 14 for No. 1; $1 08@1 11 for No. 2, closing steady at the outside.

BARLEY—2@2½c higher, closing at $1 11@1 12½ for No. 1.

MESS PORK—Firm at $24 75@25 00. Lard 13@13½c.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and 15@25c lower.

HOGS—Firm at $6 30@6 55 for fair to good smooth.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The dry goods business is generally quite active and prices well sustained under the advance in gold; still, on heavy sheetings and 4-4 yard goods there is a softening tendency, in view of heaviness in cotton. The best unbleached muslins are steady at 17½c, and seconds at 16½@17c, while 4 yard sheetings are selling at 12½@13c in the brown. Prints and Delaines are active and steady.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—Flour firm with improved demand; superfine $7 50. Wheat firmer; sales 3,500 bushels new red at $2 30; white Michigan $2 75. Rye $1 50. Corn scarce and advancing; sales 9,000 bush yellow at $1 35; mixed western $1 30. Oats—sales 2,000 bush at 67c. Petroleum unsettled; refined 32c. Whisky nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 11.—Flour dull and firm; city XX $9 75@10 25; country do $9 00@9 25; X $8 50 @8 75. Wheat unsettled and lower at $1 84 for No. 1; $1 76½ for No. 2; $1 67 for No. 3. Oats firm at 52c for No. 1; 51c for No. 2. Corn dull and lower at $1 02 for No. 1. Old freight firm at 8c to Buffalo and 11c to Oswego.

MARRIED:

LYSLE—HASLEN—On Thursday afternoon, September 5, 1867, by Rev. J. B Bittinger, at the residence of the bride's father, ADDISON LYSLE, of Allegheny city, and Miss ANNIE HASLEN, of Haysville.

TRAVELLI—TIERS—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening 3d inst., by Rev. Thomas S. Yocom, Mr. JOHN I. TRAVELLI, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARY F., daughter of Arundius Tiers, Esq., of Philadelphia.

PARSONS—MARTIN—On Wednesday, September 4th, by Rev. S. B. Reed, ALBERT PARSONS to Miss JENNIE MARTIN, both of this city. No cards.

RACE—CARROLL—On Monday evening, 9th September, 1867, by Rev. H. W. Roth, Mr. JOHN ERNEST RACE, of Birmingham, and Miss M. LOUISA CARROLL, of West Manchester.

WILSON—ROBERTS—On Tuesday afternoon, September 10th, by the Rev. Dickinson, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. B. F. WILSON and Miss SUSIE ROBERTS, all of this city.

SHAFFER—RICHEY—On Sunday, August 25th, at the residence of the bride's uncle, W. H. Casaday, by the Rev. J. W. Baker, Mr. J. F. SHAFFER and Miss MAGGIE J. RICHEY, both of Allegheny city. No cards.

DIED:

LOVETT—At Grand Rapids, Michigan, August 31st, CAROLINE BEELEN, wife of George T. Lovett.

McKEE—On Wednesday, September 4th, at 12 P. M., JOHN McKEE, in the seventieth year of his age.

FREW—On Thursday evening, 5th inst., at 9 o'clock, WILLIAM FREW, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

PEARSON—On Thursday evening, September 5, at Lawrenceville, MARY FLORENCE, daughter of Wm. M. and Annie Pearson, aged two years and ten months.

MYLER—On Tuesday, September 10th, 1867, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., MARY E., oldest child of T. T. and Caroline C. Myler, aged eighteen years and twenty-one days.

MORGAN—On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. SUSAN G. MORGAN.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

SENATE—RUSSELL ERRETT.
ASSEMBLY—AUGUSTUS BECKERT, GEORGE WILSON, W. R. FORD, GEORGE R. RIDDLE, ALEXANDER MILLER, DAVID L. SMITH.
PROTHONOTARY—JACOB H. WALTER.
TREASURER—JOSEPH H. DENNISTON.
COMMISSIONER—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
CORONER—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
JURY COMMISSIONER—CHARLES A. PUGH.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, September 6th, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela river, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2) per share, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at the Banking House of N. HOLMES & SONS, on and after the 11th inst. JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

FREE FUN.

FOUR 50 CENT SAMPLES SENT FREE.

Address, with stamp,

P. BOKY, Olney, Illinois.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of THOMAS WILLIAMS, deceased, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, without delay, for payment to the subscriber.
JEREMIAH MEEK, Administrator, Moon Township, Pa.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS of Administration on the estate of MICHAEL EMRICK, deceased, late of the Borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa., has been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them, properly authenticated, without delay, to
CAROLINE EMRICK, Administratrix, Tarentum, Pa.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHIC COPYING COMPANY.

If you have any Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes or Photographs of any kind, and wish them copied, send them by mail to the above-named Company, and they will send six correct Album Photographs for 75 cents, or twelve for $1 00, without injuring the original picture. Address Box 78, CANONSBURG, PA., enclosing the price, with stamps, for return postage.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ARTISANS' INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE:

N. W. Cor. Wood and Third Sts.,

ENTRANCE ON THIRD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000.

(PRIVILEGED CAPITAL, $200,000.)

This Company, which is managed by Directors and Officers well known in this community, offers to insure against damage or loss from fire, in town or country, for any period, on terms as favorable as those of any other reliable Company. They solicit business, promising prompt attention to all applications for insurance, and assuring policy holders of a fair and just settlement of all losses.

The Artisans' declines all risks on hulls of vessels, and proposes to do a fire insurance business exclusively.

DIRECTORS:

WM. H. SMITH, of Smith, Johnston & Colvin, Wholesale Grocers.
JOHN MOORHEAD, Iron Commission Merchant.
JAMES H. PARKER, Pork and Provision Merchant.
THOS. MOORE, Distiller and Coal Merchant.
JOHN DUNLAP, Merchant and Manufacturer of Tinners' Goods.
WM. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor.
WM. H. McGEE, of Wm. Haslage & Co., grocers.
JOSHUA RHODES, of Eagle Cotton Mills Company.
CHAS. B. LEECH, Flour and Commission Merchant.
GEO. W. CASS, President Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Co.
JAS. A. LOWRIE, Attorney-at-Law.
JAS. P. BARR, Editor of Pittsburgh *Post.*

Assets of the Company, July 1st, 1867.

Cash on hand	$ 2,343 41
Mortgages and Loans on call	62,400 00
Ground rents	3,733 33
Stock notes payable on demand	50,000 00
Office furniture and safe, (cost $1,348)	673 00
Interest accrued, but not due	854 00
	$120,003 73

WM. H. SMITH, PRESIDENT.

JOHN MOORHEAD, V. P.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—FARM—Situate near Freedom, on the Economy and Harmony Road, Beaver county, Pa., containing 110 Acres, with House, Barn and Orchards, good fences and other improvements. Also, 30 Acres of fine white oak timber. Soil rich and productive. Will be sold at a bargain. A Church and School House near by. Inquire of W. H. BRILL, 77 Federal street, or J. E. SNEAD, Freedom, Pa.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

TERMS:
One copy, per year.........................$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year..................1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

HOW SHALL NOMINATIONS BE MADE?

The time is favorable for considering some things relating to the welfare of the Republican party in this county. Every member of the convention on Tuesday last will bear witness that the present system of electing delegates and making nominations is in many respects defective and poorly adapted to obtaining a fair expression of the will of the people. It would not be difficult to point to instances where delegates have been chosen by the votes of those who were not residents of the district or ward and where even Democrats participated and perhaps decided the day. And less difficult still would it be to point out irregularities so totally at variance with fairness as to render the entire proceeding little less than ridiculous. These things have not occurred once or twice, but many times. They inhere with the present system, and call loudly for reform to preserve the harmony and efficiency of the party. As to the best way of bringing the reform about men may differ though few will be disposed to dispute either the existence of these evils and many more, or the crying necessity of some system that will secure a fair expression of the preferences of the people. In some parts of the State what is known as the "Crawford County System" has been tried with good results, and is in much favor. This system dispenses with delegates and conventions and submits to the Republicans at large the question of candidacy direct. In other words, instead of the scramble for delegates, and a convention where the choice is not unfrequently effected through all sorts of bargains and trades, tricks and devices, a regular election is held according to prescribed rules, and whoever obtains the greatest number of votes is declared nominated. Of course this system is open to objections, as any system must be; but where it has been tried it is vastly preferred to the delegate and convention system.

We have heard many Republicans of long standing express themselves in favor of adopting here the Crawford County System, with such changes and improvements as experience suggests.

We have heard it suggested also, that, in case it should be deemed not advisable to dispense with the present delegate and convention system, it would be an improvement were the County Executive Committee to divide the county into three or four Assembly districts, which would hold seperate conventions, the Senator and county ticket to be nominated by a County Convention, the nominations in all cases to be by ballot. There is force in this suggestion, and the natural divisions of the county are favorable for such a change. We need not point to the combinations and bargains incident to the present plan, whereby portions of the county are liable to be, and sometimes actually are, defrauded of representation, in support of it. The question of securing to the minority their rights and to all the people as far as possible a fair expression of their will, to say nothing of a thousand things incident to primary elections, which have practically bound out the better portion of community, is engaging attention everywhere. These evils in the affairs of party and State are continually growing worse, and must sooner or later be reformed. It is the duty of those who manage the affairs of the Republican party, not only here but everywhere, to give the question early and careful attention; and we have at this time simply glanced at the matter and thrown out these suggestions in the hope that it will secure the attention of Republicans and elicit the expression of views against the time when practical action can be taken.

CRIME AND OUR SCHOOLS.

A. Dr. FOSGATE has published an article, to show that our educational system is bad for the morals and wealth of the country, and that our schools maintained under it should be "disbanded." We are indebted to the Pittsburgh *Catholic*, for a sight of extracts, which that paper re-produces, "commending them to all admirers of Massachusetts ideas." If by Massachusetts ideas, is meant the approval of public education made accessible to all classes of the people, we reckon ourselves among the admirers of them, and thank the *Catholic* for commending to our attention, with its indorsement, this weak, confused and illogical attack upon them.

We have not much space nor time to occupy with the advocacy of popular education. And our schools are too well approved by the American people to require our defense against the attacks made upon them either by MULLIGAN, the Indiana seditionist, or any one else, of whatever party or sect. Dr. FOSGATE misrepresents the common idea entertained of education, saying that the "Puritanical idea" is, that it is "a cold, unfeeling, calculating cultivation of the intellect." The specific fault that he finds with our schools is, that they have "failed to reduce crime and pauperism," since "crime is steadily on the increase and much of this increase is on the part of juvenile offenders." The idea that "the commission of crime is to be attributed to the ignorance of the people," he pronounces an illusion that ought to be given up. And his remedy for the whole evil is, that education, "like religion, should be left to private management and the family institution."

Of the logic of the article the following may be taken as a sample. In the city of New York the appropriation for public charities and correction last year was less than a million dollars, while for education it was over two and a half millions. Now mark. "This, by actual demonstration," says the logical writer, "demolishes the trite observation that school houses are *cheaper* than poor houses and prisons!" Prodigious! Had the figures been reversed, the showing would have been admirable in the Doctor's estimation. He can find plenty of such reversed conditions in Italy Spain and France.

But to dismiss this stupid attack on public schools in a word. We will take back the word illogical, if the writer, or *any one else* will show by any statistical authority that the increase of crime and pauperism, among adults, is of American growth. The statistics of prisons and poor houses show the contrary to be the fact. Again, we will admit that the word stupid is not the right word to describe his laborious effort to discredit our schools and the children and youth taught in them, if he will show that the larger proportion of crime, among juvenile delinquents, is found among those who who attend our free public schools. But the reverse is the fact.

As we have said, the schools do not require our advocacy. By their fruits they are known. If they required any other attestation in their favor, they have it in the character, the manner and the sources of the attacks made upon them.

THAT proceedings looking to the impeachment of the President will be instituted immediately on the meeting of Congress, is no longer doubted. The reasons will mainly be based on acts subsequent to the original impeachment movement, and the important proceedings will be largely directed by those who, until lately, opposed impeachment. Several Senators and members of this class have within a short time written letters avowing their intention to support the prompt impeachment of JOHNSON. That it will follow the meeting of Congress, we consider as good as settled.

CONGRESS having enacted laws for the government of the country and the guidance of the President, JERE. BLACK, the leader of the SHARSWOOD and JOHNSON Democracy, has undertaken to explain them away in sundry Opinions which are understood to be the ground-work of the President's revolutionary course. Pennsylvania Democracy is playing a conspicuous part at the present time.

JOHNSON—BLACK—SHARSWOOD.

We are glad to hear, as we do, that JERE. BLACK will stump this State for JOHNSON and SHARSWOOD. The Ex-Attorney General thoroughly believes in the doctrine of secession, maintains that the rebellion was right and the war unjust, and, with Mr. JOHNSON, holds that the Congress is no Congress at all, and that all its acts are illegal and should be resisted by "the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy." BLACK, therefore, is the most fit man to stump the State in the present canvass. Having spent much of his time recently in Washington, counselling JOHNSON in his revolutionary designs, he will come naturally into the advocacy on the stump of SHARSWOOD, the JOHNSON-BLACK candidate. In fact the election of SHARSWOOD forms a considerable feature in the JOHNSON programme and is necessary to its success; and it is precisely for this reason that BLACK, the secessionist, the author of the new programme and adviser of the Executive, will take the stump in Pennsylvania this fall. Johnsonism—Sharswood—Blackism, form a perfect whole, which stalks into the canvass in this State, challenging the intelligent loyal voters to contest the question whether the fruits of the war shall be preserved or thrown away. Let Mr. BLACK take the stump, say we.

THE question is asked, how does ANDREW JOHNSON, by a proclamation of amnesty, expect to strengthen resistence to reconstruction and swell the ranks of those who, in the Southern States, will vote against the Unionists? The seventh section of the last reconstruction act says: "And no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing, which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting." This would seem to be conclusive against the efficacy of any pardon or amnesty to enfranchise rebels. But it is understood that the new policy and the process of enforcing it embraces the idea of removing the prior disqualification by an opinion giving such a construction to preceding sections as will accomplish that object. Then, it is said, is to follow an order signed by ANDREW JOHNSON as Commander-in-Chief, which is to be depended upon to nullify the act of Congress defining the powers of the District commanders. This done, the laws of Congress will be set at naught and the President made supreme. JERE. BLACK, assisted by Judge SHARSWOOD, probably, is relied on to furnish the necessary "opinion," and Mr. JOHNSON is said to be sufficiently wedded to the Commander-in-Chief idea to believe himself capable of performing the rest. That this plan has been discussed by the President and the leaders of the Pennsylvania Democracy who surround him, is well understood. It remains to be seen whether the recklessness of the authors of this scheme is sufficient to cause them to attempt to put it into execution.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* continues to inculcate the revolutionary idea of resistance by the President to the constitutional action of Congress. It now wants to know if the "Radicals" have contemplated what might happen in case the President refused to vacate his office in obedience to the vote of a Congress "from which ten States are excluded?" Here it is distinctly suggested that Mr. JOHNSON should, and probably would, refuse to obey the verdict of impeachment, on the ground that the rebel States are not permitted to participate in the proceedings. This is the old threat and for the old reason advanced by the President. A year ago he preached up the doctrine, because the rebels were kept out, that Congress was an illegal body, and he talked loosely about driving it out. The threat itself presupposes a disposition leading to acts for which he should be impeached. Let him undertake to execute any one of his threats.

FIVE million a month in the reduction of the public debt, will do pretty well for dull times. Sixty million a year makes something of a hole in the mountain. And this is the minimum reduction, we believe, made in any month since the war. On the revival of business, on the bringing of the year's good crops into the market, on the silencing, by public rebuke at the election, of the demagogical cantings and growlings, and on the reconstruction of the seceded States, we anticipate a business prosperity in the country that will whittle down the public debt and individual taxation at a rapid rate. If the whisky tax were honestly paid, the reduction during the past month might have been perhaps twice as large as it was. It is for the interest of every citizen that this tax should be properly assessed and paid. The more effectively the laws be put in execution on that article, the sooner may every citizen expect a reduction of his own tax bill.

THAT Gen. GRANT and ANDREW JOHNSON have had a spirited interview, not to say a quarrel, is conceded on all hands, and the early retiring of Gen. GRANT from the War Department is predicted. The occasion for the quarrel was the plain language the General employed in telling Mr. JOHNSON that his policy was on the side of the rebellious States and their objects against the will of the loyal people expressed by Congress. But the General as plainly told the President that he had overreached himself, for in the Providence of GOD he had delayed the restoration of the South until it was fit to be restored. The breach is irreparable, and on grounds that reflect the greatest credit on the patriotism and firmness of General GRANT.

THE party lines in the Southern States do not run by any race or color. The attempt to give prevalence in the North to this delusion has been very great. But there is no truth in it. The negroes are not all on one side, nor the whites all on the other. Two days ago a *Conservative* State Convention was held at Montgomery, Alabama, at which eighty-seven delegates were present, twenty of whom, nearly a quarter, were *colored*. How absurd to speak of the conflict of races, on the question of reconstruction, when we have such representative men as Governor ORR favoring one side and B. H. HILL the other, or two popular and distinguished Generals like LONGSTREET and WADE HAMPTON on opposite sides! Numerous other instances, too, could be given.

THE Germantown *Telegraph*, an independent journal of wide influence and established character, in an article of marked ability, has come out for Judge WILLIAMS, and strongly against SHARSWOOD. We quote the concluding paragraph:

"In the times now upon us it is essential that every man should define his position. Internal peace and unity can only be perfected by the success of the national cause and the defeat of all opponents. It is high time that we set the seal of condemnation upon those who like the recreant in the White House can see nothing but unconstitutionality in the acts of Congress or in whatever tends to consolidate and render permanent the triumph of the national cause over the worst treason ever known to history."

THAT SHARSWOODISM has not depressed the price of Government securities, which have rather appreciated lately, is pretty good evidence that no great fear of its prevalence in Pennsylvania is entertained by the shrewd business men of the country. And it is also encouraging to the hope that after the Democrats shall be again well beaten, a month hence, business and financial affairs will settle down into a healthful condition of stability and prosperity.

SO EXACTLY did the SHARSWOOD platform of this State suit the Alabama Conservatives that their convention took it as a toper takes lightning whisky. A "Conservative" of the Alabama stripe knows his kind at first sight. That which has the true ring catches his ear at once. The Pennsylvania SHARSWOOD resolutions found a ready market therefore in the Alabama Conservative Convention.

GENERAL CANBY having continued the obnoxious order for which General SICKLES was removed, Mr. JOHNSON must either remove him at once or acknowledge himself beaten. If he makes no more at removing District Commanders than he has in this case, Mr. JOHNSON had better give up the business.

VERMONT FOREVER!

Accustomed as for a long time we have been to record the result of the elections in Vermont as a victory on the side of Freedom and Progress, otherwise Republicanism, this time even her twenty thousand majority would have attracted little notice, but for the proof which the result furnishes of the steady and unfaltering devotion of the people to the aims and ideas for which they have so long contended, and which are assailed by ANDREW JOHNSON in league with the Democratic party. It was naturally to be expected, that after so long a period of excitement, the Republican vote and majorities would begin to fall off. But not so. The people do not stay at home now any more than they did when the rebellion was at its height, for they recognize that they are dealing with the rebellion still. The vote shows that they intend to deal with it, and in the most serious manner possible, till nothing is left of it. So stand and act the people of Vermont to-day; and the loyal voters of the other States that are to hold elections, will act as they have acted. Johnsonian Democracy may as well make up its mind to this.

WE said a few days ago that although the laws of Congress clearly disfranchised the rebels, with certain numerous exceptions, and provided against their enfranchisement by pardon or amnesty by the President, it was nevertheless the intention of the amnesty scheme about to be put in execution to nullify such laws and restore the rebels, with exceptions not numerous, to suffrage and equal participation in the work of reconstruction. And so it turns out. We are assured from Washington that the intended effect of the amnesty about to be proclaimed is to remove from rebels—with certain exceptions—all disabilities; it is furthermore reported that the President and his Cabinet are unanimous both as to the propriety and scope of the proclamation. This done ANDREW JOHNSON will have only to issue orders as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, setting aside the action of Congress, to virtually make himself dictator. He is understood to be acting in accordance with "opinions" furnished by BLACK, SHARSWOOD and Company, who promise Mr. JOHNSON to back him up by an indorsement of Pennsylvania. Men of Pennsylvania! shall the promise be kept?

IT seems to be agreed that good grounds exist for the report that General MCCLELLAN has been sent for, with the view of placing him in the War Department. Whether with the view of humiliating our great heroes, by placing over them the most conspicuous failure of the war, or as the most fitting recognition of the representative of the peace-at-any-price and Southern independence party, nothing could be more appropriate than the placing of MCCLELLAN in the War Office. Of course he could hold the position only till the action of the Senate will restore Mr. STANTON, but such an exhibition of Mr. JOHNSON's intention and good will in that direction would be in happy accord with his general design.

THE *Tribune* blames GRANT for not defying the President and going ahead on the most liberal interpretation of his powers; and it virtually advises him to go ahead without much regard to the letter of the law, if he only "heads" the President. On the other hand, the *Herald* says "the difficulty seems to be that GRANT acts as if he considered that he was above the President." The fact is both papers wish to injure GRANT by opposite means. But a dispassionate public will do him complete justice.

THE Amnesty Proclamation, as originally prepared, applied to everybody but JEFF. DAVIS, Gen. LEE and a few others. This was JOHNSON's idea, but he was talked out of it, on the ground that the people wouldn't stand it. Although he maintained that as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy he could make them, he yielded the point for the present.

GEN. GRIFFEN, as the temporary successor of Gen. SHERIDAN, has followed the instructions of Gen. GRANT, as Gen. CANBY did, and directed all orders in force in the department to be continued. This is gall and wormwood to the President and all the rebels, who have been rejoicing in the removal of SHERIDAN. They can't see precisely what, after all, there is to rejoice over.

THE Vancouver *Register* is jubilant over the business prospects opened by the purchase of the Russian Possessions. It says a new life and impulse are given to enterprise on the northern Pacific coast: that vessels are building for the fishing trade; that the manufacture of salt for curing fish can be carried on with great advantage, and that all the advantages enjoyed by the fisheries in the Atlantic may be safely expected in the business. To begin with, the fish are pronounced plenty and of superior quality to the Atlantic cod; the drying properties of the air are well adapted to the curing of them; Indians, expert fishermen, can be cheaply hired for the work, and there is less interruption from gales of wind than on the Great Banks. The *Register* makes out a good case for that country, and we have no doubt that Yankee enterprise will do all it can towards realizing the hopes expressed.

ALL the railroads between Pittsburgh and Keokuk, *via* Steubenville, Columbus, Piqua, Logansport and Peoria, are to be consolidated after the 1st of January, 1868, under the name of the "Pittsburgh, Indiana and Mississippi Railroad," forming a continuous line of 673 miles. The link between Logansport and Union City, Ind., will be completed December 1st.

ADAMS COUNTY UNION TICKET.—The Republican Union Convention of Adams county, nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Dr. George H. Jordy; County Commissioner, Peter Shively; Jury Commissioner, Cornelius Lott; County Treasurer, David M. Sheads; Director of the Poor, Samuel Shelly; County Auditor, Capt. A. M. Hunter.

THE Boston *Post* is indignant and vituperative against a Connecticut Minister who, being called to a western church, inquired whether there were any copperheads in it. Why not? Loyal ministers have in many cases been pestered and persecuted by that species of the genus politician. The reconnoisance, suggested by such facts, was timely and prudent.

THE Springfield *Republican* is of the opinion that if anything saves Mr. Johnson from impeachment, it will be the conviction that it is better to endure him for the brief remainder of his term than to undergo the trouble and vexation of his trial, with the probability that the Democrats may make something in the heat and confusion it is certain to produce.

SINCE General McClelland has been sent for to take the War Department, as it is said, the friends of Breckinridge feel encouraged that he will be sent for. Jeff. Thompson and Sanders stand ready to come on a moment's warning, and the friends of Dr. Blackburn feel encouraged that something to his advantage may yet turn up.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in this week's blast in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, says of Grant: "Once before, there was an animal which passed for a lion till he spoke." When Phillips wrote that he must have been in the same frame of mind he was in when he called Mr. Lincoln "the slave-hound of Illinois."

THE Chicago *Republican*, referring to the forthcoming editorial excursion to the plains, remarks "that as most editors are bald at an early age, there will be no special inducements held out to hostile red-skins to interfere with the programme."

FORTY feet front by one hundred and ten deep, on the northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets, Chicago, sold for $3,000 a foot, cash! This is the highest figure yet reached for real estate. Three years ago the same property sold for $2,250 per foot.

IT is the opinion of many that base ball, while excellent as an exercise and amusement, will not do for an every-day employment, not having yet a place among the productive industries of the country.

WE understand that Ex-Governor Curtin has declined the invitation to deliver the oration at the dedication of Antietam Cemetery on the 17th inst., and that Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, has been chosen.

MAXIMILIAN's body-guard has gone back to Europe, but his body is, we believe, still in the hands of the Mexicans.

Meeting of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

The Union Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, met at the Monongahela House, in this city, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Hon. Frank Jordan, of Bedford county, Chairman of the Committee, presided, and George Bergner, Esq., of Harrisburg, acted as Secretary.

The proceedings were brief and harmonious, and the livliest confidence was manifested as to the result of the fall campaign, by the members of the Committee, who embraced some of the representative men of the Union Republican party in the several sections of the State, and who reported the most encouraging facts relative to the complete organization of our forces. Advices were received through the Chairman, Col. Jordan, from nearly every part of the Commonwealth, showing that the friends of freedom and humanity will be amply prepared to re-assert their strength at the ballot-box, and once more to vindicate the cherished principles upon which our Government was founded, and without which it cannot be maintained. Active measures were taken to bring out the whole vote of the Union Republican party, and such assurances were given that can leave no doubt of a renewed triumph for our political principles this fall. These cheering indications of the vigilance of the Union Republicans in all parts of the State are among the most positive "signs of the times" of the true sentiment of the people in this crisis, and, therefore, we feel prepared to assert that our nominee for Supreme Court Judge, Hon. Henry W. Williams, of this county, and a decided majority of the Legislative branch of the State Government will be elected beyond a doubt in the coming contest.

The Committee unanimously passed the following resolutions, which were offered by the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Adams county:

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of the people of this State and nation are due to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, for his fidelity to liberty, and for the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which he ever discharged the important and onerous duties of Secretary of War, and that we will cordially welcome, from the action of the Senate, his restoration to that high post of responsibility and honor.

Resolved, That Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, and Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles have endeared themselves to the hearts of all loyal men by their distinguished gallantry and military services in the recent war, and especially to the people of this Commonwealth by their heroism and success in protecting and defending us from rebel invasion.

Resolved, That the arbitrary and vindictive removal, by the President, of these illustrious public servants in this critical juncture of our National affairs, and at the dictation of baffled conspirators, evinces in our judgment a fixed purpose to nullify wise and just measures adopted for the restoration of the Union, and to defy the will of the people constitutionally expressed, is an insult to the loyal sentiment of the entire nation and an offense deserving exemplary punishment.

Resolved, That General U. S. Grant, by his firm and patriotic protest against the removal and attempted humiliation of his gallant co-laborers; his manifest respect for public sentiment, and for the laws of the land, has our cordial and hearty thanks, and by the highest civic virtues, he has added luster to the matchless greatness of his military fame.

The Committee adjourned after the transaction of some routine business, and then paid their respects in a body, to the Hon. Henry W. Williams, at his residence. The interchange of feeling was of the most cordial and gratifying character, and indicated the high esteem in which our standard bearer in the present campaign is held by his fellow-citizens.

The Vote of the States.

The following table, which we copy from a report made to the New York Constitutional Convention by the "Personal Representation Society," shows the Republican majorities in the various States of the Union, that voted in 1866, and also the number of votes in each State that would have changed the result:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.	Votes which would have changed result.
Maine	69,626	41,939	27,687	13,844
Vermont	34,117	11,292	22,825	11,413
New Hampshire	35,137	30,481	4,656	2,328
Massachusetts	91,980	26,671	65,309	32,655
Rhode Island	8,197	2,816	5,381	2,691
New Jersey	65,542	63,947	1,595	798
New York	366,315	352,526	13,789	6,895
Pennsylvania	307,274	290,096	17,178	8,589
California	33,221	26,245	6,976	3,488
Oregon	10,283	9,956	327	164
Ohio	256,302	213,606	42,696	21,348
Indiana	169,601	155,399	14,202	7,101
Kansas	19,370	8,151	11,219	5,610
Iowa	91,227	55,815	35,412	17,706
Michigan	96,746	67,708	29,038	14,519
West Virginia	23,802	17,158	6,644	3,322
Minnesota	25,983	15,775	10,208	5,104
Illinois	203,045	147,058	55,987	27,994
Wisconsin	79,323	55,416	23,907	11,954
Missouri	62,187	40,958	21,229	10,615
Nevada	5,125	4,035	1,090	545
Nebraska	3,938	3,838	100	50
Colorado	3,529	3,421	108	54
	2,061,871	1,644,308	417,563	208,787
	1,644,308			

Total votes...3,706,179

This table shows that a change of less than six per cent. in the aggregate vote would have given the Democrats the majority of the votes in the Union, whilst in several of the States a change of less than one per cent. would have altered the result.

John C. Breckinridge Hopeful.

The traitor Breckinridge is residing in Paris with his family, and is in fine health. A friend describes him as being handsomely dressed, looking splendidly. To the inquiry as to his desire in reference to an early return to the United States he said: "I trust the day is not far distant when the political condition of the United States will encourage me to return there. I am hopeful of the future, and favor any plan of reconstruction that will bring about *permanent* peace and harmony among the entire people." It is probable he keeps well advised of the course and intentions of Johnson, Black & Co.; hence his hopeful frame of mind. But the above information concerning the personal condition of Breckinridge, is entirely at variance with previously received accounts, which represented that Breckinridge was in straitened circumstances, quite despondent, and anxious to return to the United States, but not possessed of the means to do so.

Grant and Stanton.

"Most of the criticism of Gen. Grant's course in accepting the war budget," says the Springfield *Republican*, "is disarmed by the statement, evidently authentic, that he did so at Secretary Stanton's solicitation, not only for grave public reasons, but for others of a personal character. The Secretary and Gen. Grant had full conference and the most perfect understanding on the subject, and the 'yielding to superior force' by the Secretary was only the public and official side of the affair. There is no making any rational calculations as to what the President may or may not do, but we discredit all intimations that he intends to remove Gen. Grant from the war office, until it is actually done."

The Retribution.

The following letter by Herschel V. Johnson, formerly United States Senator and candidate for Vice President on the Douglas ticket, presents a painful view of the ruin which they who would have ruined all have brought upon themselves:

"As you perhaps know, I resisted secession as long as it was an open question. But, when my State resolved upon it, I cast my lot with the fortunes of my people, feeling confident that we should 'reap the whirlwind.' I have not been disappointed; and, though I never cherished an emotion of hostility to the Constitution, or the Union of our forefathers under it—though I have spent a quarter of a century in trying to uphold both—yet I now find myself, at the end of such a career, disfranchised, and assigned a position, in respect to political and civil rights, inferior to that of my former slaves. ... the track of Sherman's march. ... My home is in ... nearly everything I possessed, including my private papers and title deeds, and reduced me from comfort to poverty. If I were young, and could be let alone, I might rally from my prostration; but, at my time of life, in view of present surroundings, and the darkness that curtains the future, I scarcely hope to be able to feed and clothe my family. I say these things in no spirit of unmanly repining. Poverty is a misfortune; but I would welcome it if, by the sacrifice, could bring back to life the liberties of my country and the glories of the old Union."

Johnson-Sharswoodism in Philadelphia.

What patronage the President can command is to be used, under the direction of Black, for the benefit of Sharswood. This is the bargain. The following is from the Philadelphia *Gazette*:

Representative and office-holding Democrats from Philadelphia have been gathering around the President in Washington to press upon him the necessity of claiming the national departments in this city with employes, in order to aid in carrying the approaching municipal election. The Mint, the Navy Yard, the Custom House, and wherever else men can be temporarily employed on pay for doing nothing, are to be filled with those whose votes can be had for such considerations. Some thousands of persons, probably, are thus foisted upon us, whose pay will be drawn from the national treasury, without any unusual necessity demanding their services, and thus the money wrung from the tax-payers of the Republic is to be squandered in electioneering corruption. This game was played last year in the same way, and it was by such means that in this city several legislative districts and the Councilmen in several wards were carried.

Monongahela Valley R R.

A meeting favorable to this project was held in Jacksonville, Greene county, on the 17th of August, which was addressed by several gentlemen, when the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We observe with gratification the efforts making to erect a railroad from Pittsburgh to Waynesburg, by way of the Monongahela Valley; and whereas, we believe such a road would be far more advantageous to the country and remunerative to the stockholders, if carried through to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and whereas, we have satisfactory assurance from the highest authority that such connection would be readily sought by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were the legal facilities extended; and whereas, such railroad would constitute the shortest, safest and most eligible route between the Atlantic cities and the Great West; therefore,

Resolved, That we are earnestly and unalterably in favor of the passage of a Free Railroad Law by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and that we earnestly ask that the members of that body from this section of the State use all their influence to secure the passage of such a law at their next session.

THE *Tribune* complains that among the "documents" sent out by the Republican Committee of Congress to enlighten the South, are many gorgeously illuminated advertising posters of Forney's *Washington Chronicle*. The *Tribune* thinks that "this is not exactly the sort of documents which we contribute our money to circulate," and that "Colonel Forney had better pay for his advertising out of his own pocket." So say we all.

The mackerel fleet is making its re-appearance on the Eastern shore with cargoes of fish. The mackerel are sold as fast as they arrive, and prices have advanced. Last year eighty vessels arrived during the month of August. There has been quite a falling off this season. The probability now is that fully two-thirds of the fleet will make but one trip.

STATE ITEMS.

On Tuesday night last, a man named Johnson, residing at Clarksville, Mercer county, started in a buggy in company with a gentleman for the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Station, at Greenville, who wished to take the night train for this city. After the gentleman had got into the train, Johnson left in the buggy on his return home, and, having a bottle of whisky with him, it is supposed he became intoxicated. On Wednesday morning he was found lying dead on the bank of Shenango creek, in Greenville, a short distance from the roadside. The buggy had been overturned, and one of the wheels was resting on his neck. The horse, which was lying close to Johnson, was still hitched to the shafts, but when discovered was found to be nearly dead. The bottle, containing the whisky, was found in the buggy almost empty. A girl residing in the neighborhood of where the accident occurred, says that on Tuesday night she heard a voice, apparently of an intoxicated person, proceeding from the locality where the body was found, but she paid no particular attention to it, as she supposed it was some drunken man wandering along the road.

On Tuesday evening last a collision occurred on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, near Adamsville Station, Crawford county. The road being a single track, the freight train bound north, which passes Adamsville at six o'clock P. M., lies off on the switch at that point to allow the Express and Accommodation trains going south to pass. On the day mentioned an extra train was put on the road, following a few minutes after the accommodation train. The order to wait for the passage of the extra train was by some means overlooked by the engineer of the freight train, and after the accommodation train had passed, the freight train started off on the main track. They had gone but a short distance when they met the extra train coming south, and as soon as the situation was discovered the engineers of both trains reversed their engines, but not in time to avoid a collision. The locomotives attached to both trains were badly smashed and damaged to the extent of three thousand dollars. Had not the situation been discovered when it was, the result might have been more serious.

Nearly three weeks since, a man named Weir, who has a wife living at Adamsville, Crawford county, purchased from farmers residing in that locality, cattle to the value of five thousand dollars. He represented that he was going to bring the cattle to the stock yards in Allegheny City, and that he had made a contract with a heavy cattle broker in this city for the sale of the same. Upon these representations he obtained the cattle, giving his note payable in ten, fifteen, twenty and thirty days. The cattle were sold last week to a man living nine miles north of Allegheny, since which time nothing has been heard or seen of Weir, and the notes, most of which are due, yet remain unpaid.

A young man named James McCaffrey, of Pine township, Indiana county, was kicked in the abdomen by a mule, on the 3d inst., and seriously if not fatally injured.

Among the features of the Indiana county fair is to be a plowing match.

The steeple of the German Reformed Church, in the town of Manchester, Carroll county, was struck by lightning on the 24th ult., injuring it considerably.

Hydrophobia is very prevalent among the dogs in York county.

A son and daughter of Benjamin Pymer, aged respectively six and eight years, residing in Chanceford township, York county, and a grandson of Mr. A. Anderson, were drowned on the 16th ult.

On Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, a young lady stopping at the house of Mr. Stephen Snyder, on the mountain, near Uniontown, was bitten by a large copperhead snake. The snake was lying on the stairs, and the lady, unconscious of its presence, tread on the monster and was bitten on the foot. Medical aid was summoned immediately, but doubts are entertained of her recovery.

Mr. Le Roy, who was reported drowned in Moshannon creek, Clearfield county, has turned up at Lock Haven, alive and well.

Wesley Miller, of Bradford township, Clearfield county, recently had his arm broken by a kick from a horse.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Fayette county, the jury in the case of Joseph Jeffries, charged with the killing of Stephen Spicer, a negro, on board the steamer Franklin, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. J. Zimmerman, aged sixty years, was thrown from a wagon near Hustontown, Fulton county, on the 1st inst., and died from his injuries in about six hours. He was a citizen of Bedford county.

Hon. D. Derrickson, Attorney for the United States, has brought suit against the stockholders of the Venango National Bank, of Franklin for the amount of their stock. The suit is brought in the Court of Common Pleas, Venango county. The amount is three hundred thousand dollars.

Several cases of small-pox have appeared in Hanover, Butler county.

On Friday last, Mr. John Garrett, of West Bethlehem township, Washington county, while engaged in threshing with a new machine he had just procured, incautiously let his hand go too near the cylinder, whereby it was drawn in and so terribly lacerated as to render amputation necessary.

The corpse of an infant male child was found last Tuesday on the beach of the Ohio river, about three-quarters of a mile up that stream from the Rochester Railroad station, Beaver county. It was cast on shore during the rise in the river, and was enclosed, naked, in a small box. An inquest was held over the body, and a verdict given in accordance with the above facts.

The Society of the 100th (Roundhead) Regiment is to meet at New Castle on the 16th inst. for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

A man named Samuel Eller, while employed in walling a cellar in Reading, on Tuesday, had his right foot terribly crushed by a large stone falling on it.

A conference of ministers, elders and members of the German Reformed Church, who are opposed to the new liturgy, is announced to meet at Myerstown, Lebanon county, on the 24th inst.

The Norris Locomotive Works, at Lancaster, were slightly damaged by fire on Wednesday morning.

A one-armed soldier of Hartley township, Union county, named Levi Boob, while out hunting with his father on Monday last, stood his gun on a rock leaving the muzzle rest against his side. While he was picking berries the gun slipped, and the lock striking the rock the gun was discharged; the contents entering the inside of his right thigh came out at the hip. Mr. Boob died from the wound.

A German named Carl Derr, aged thirty-five years, stoutly built, about five feet ten inches high, dark hair, and dressed in dark clothes, escaped from the State Lunatic Hospital on the 26th of August. He talks very little, but laughs whenever spoken to.

A man named John Bechler was found dead in his bed at his residence in Winfield, Union county, on Saturday morning last. He was at work the day previous, but on coming home in the evening, complained of not being well, and went to bed without eating supper. Towards morning, upon looking after him, his wife found that life was extinct.

The city fathers of Meadville are considering the propriety of erecting a new market house.

On Wednesday of last week a man named Michael Gilmartin was killed at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops in Altoona, by the falling of a crane, on which a heavy casting was being raised.

On Tuesday a boy of twelve years, son of Mr. Samuel Abrams, of Altoona, attempted to jump on a moving freight train, but missed his footing and fell upon the track and had one of his feet so badly crushed that it was found necessary to amputate it above the ankle.

Dr. Simpson, of Brighton, Beaver county, was thrown from his carriage in Rochester, a few days since, and seriously bruised.

The Sherman House at Pithole was slightly damaged by fire on Friday last.

Are You Bilious?

Multitudes of both sexes will answer this question in the affirmative; for, next to disorders of the stomach, liver-complaints are perhaps the most prevalent of all internal diseases. Its usual symptoms are a yellowish tinge in the whites of the eyes, especially near the inner corners, an uneasy or slightly painful sensation in the right side, pain between the shoulder blades, sick headache, lassitude, mental dullness, lack of appetite, and irregularity of the bowels. Whoever recognizes this diagnosis as applying to his own condition, may be quite certain that more bile exists in his blood and less passes through his bowels than is expedient for his health, and that his liver requires toning and regulating. One of the special uses of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

is to meet just such exigencies as this. Its tonic principle rouses the liver from its torpor, and its aperient element gently relieves the intestinal canal of the accretions consequent upon an insufficient supply of nature's cathartic, the bile.

Persons of bilious habit will find it the best safeguard against the attacks to which they are constitutionally predisposed, and should carefully avoid all the ordinary alcoholic stimulants.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Pittsburgh, September 3d, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 16th instant, inclusive, for building a

NEW BRIDGE OVER DEER CREEK,

At Cambric's Mill in West Deer Township, on the road leading from the Kittanning road to the Deer Creek Valley Road.

Also, for erecting a WOODEN STRUCTURE at the Bridge over Lick Run, on the road leading from the Limetown road to the Brownsville road, in Jefferson township.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application.

By direction of County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

d*

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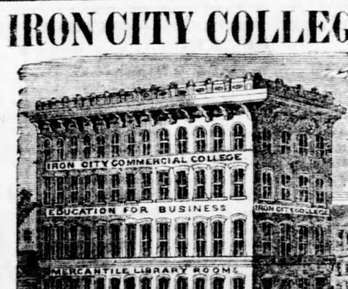

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THE PENNSYLVANIA State Agricultural Society

WILL HOLD ITS EXHIBITION

AT PITTSBURGH,

TUESDAY, Sept. 24th,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th,

THURSDAY, Sept. 26th,

FRIDAY, Sept. 27th.

AN OFFICE IS OPEN AT

No. 10 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

Catalogues of Premiums can be obtained upon application there.

The Entry Books must close on MONDAY EVENING, September 23d, unless in special cases, to be determined by the Committee. For purpose of entering, the office will be open until 11 o'clock on the night of that day.

All pedigrees of stock must be handed into the office of the secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

All persons, EXHIBITORS, who desire offering stock or articles for sale, must notify the Secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

Hay and Straw will be furnished FREE; all other feed at current market rates. Water in full supply.

The regulations will in all cases be closely adhered to. The Exhibition will open on

Tuesday, Sept. 24, at Noon.

Single admission 25 cents; membership One Dollar, with four admission tickets; life membership Ten Dollars; carriages, horses and driver 75 cents; passengers 25 cents; single horse and rider 50 cents; amphitheater 25 cents.

Premiums will be paid as soon as the Secretary can prepare the awards for the Treasurer, but not before FRIDAY, September 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Efficient police and guard, both for day and night, for the protection of all articles on exhibition, has been provided.

A. BOYD HAMILTON, PRESIDENT.

A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.

Office of the State Agricultural Society, Harrisburg, September 2, 1867. d*

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT Evergreen Hamlet, NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT—COL. T. F. LEHMANN, A. M., VICE PRES'T—J. M'DONALD CROSSAN, Esq. SEC'Y AND TREAS—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.

The Second Session of this Institution commences on Thursday, September 5th.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M., President,

Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., J. McD. CROSSAN, Esq., Vice President, at the Monongahela House, or GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. d

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ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.

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THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. eod*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned, widow of Hance Dunlop, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, September 13, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm on which she resides, situated in Somerset township, Washington county, Pa., adjoining lands of Andrew M'Ilvaine, Samuel Wright, Mrs. Martin, and others, four miles from Bentleysville, about ten miles from Monongahela City, and the same distance from Washington. The farm contains 197½ Acres, a large portion of which is cleared, and the balance in excellent timber. It is well watered and very productive. The improvements are a fine Two-Story Brick House, a Barn, Stable, and other out-buildings. There is an Orchard of very choice selected Fruit on it. The Farm is situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, mills, postoffice, and stores. The terms will be made known on day of sale.

NANCY DUNLOP.

ELECTION NOTICE—

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2d, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof I, SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said County of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 8th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling Out of the National Forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. All persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty on disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship, and;

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provision and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offense be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1861.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts, voted for, and to be labeled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "county;" a ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law, incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Tunnel and Wylie streets.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Penn and Adams streets.

The electors of the Sixth ward, First precinct, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry Rea, on Fulton street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Shannapin streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the engine house, corner of Lacock and Anderson streets; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mrs. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the school house in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct, at the Burgess' office, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham to meet at the school house No. 4 in said borough.

The electors of Duquesne borough to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the public school house on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the public school house, corner of Marion street and Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mount Washington to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddocks Field to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of Oakland township to meet at the public school house in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the public school house in said township.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the public school house, commonly known as school house No. 6, on the Braddock's Field Plank Road, near Glenwood Grove, in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the public school house near Oakland, in said township, except the qualified voters residing in sections No. 4, 7 and 14 in the city district, who shall vote at all general elections in the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Collins township, upper precinct, to meet at the house of Joseph Ganster, in the village of East Liberty. The electors of the lower precinct of Collins township to meet at the school house on Albion Hill, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the public school house in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The electors of Plum township to meet at the house of John Sommerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the public school house on the farm of David Shaw, near the white house formerly occupied by Thomas Neal —now by Wm. A. Shaw.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of David Sarver in Elizabeth borough.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Michael Snee, formerly occupied by John King in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow, in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house lately kept by F. Helle, at the junction of the Birmingham and Coal Hill roads, in said township.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the house of Wm. Obey, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at school house No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of Henry V. Thompson, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the store house of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Rudolph Suddie, on Troy Hill, in said township.

The electors of Baldwin township to meet at the house of John Corwin, in said township.

The electors of McClure township to meet at the school house, near the House of Refuge, on Wood's Run, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hays, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rodger's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the Five Mile House, formerly kept by Leon Mammaux, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plankroad, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of James Trimble, in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Nathan Conley, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the public school house at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of Fawn township, first precinct, to meet at the school house at Soda Works, in East Tarentum, second precinct, at the house of James McDowell.

The electors of Neville township to meet at school house No. 1 (hereafter to be known as Chaplin).

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Samuel Ritchie, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line on the farm of John Cable, and running a Northerly course between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd to the Northeast corner of Cable's farm—thence running a Westerly course to the Shaler township line, in such a manner as to embrace all farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and known as the river tracts, within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote at the general election in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the election poll of said borough.

The electors of Shaler township, to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township, to meet at the School House in Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township, to meet at the house of Wm. Peters, in said township.

The electors of Union township, to meet at the house of James Moles, in said township.

The electors of Scott township, to meet at the house of Andrew Griffin, in said township.

The electors of Richland township, to meet at the Public School House, of Bakerstown.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will by ballot vote for:

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Prothonotary of Allegheny county.

One person for Treasurer of Allegheny county.

One person for Coroner of Allegheny county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

One person for State Senate of Pennsylvania.

Six persons for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to serve as Jury Commissioners for Allegheny county (each qualified elector to vote for one person only as Jury Commissioner).

And the citizens of the several boroughs and townships will elect one person for Director of the Poor of said county.

And in pursuance of an act of Assembly, approved the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867, entitled "An Act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, extending its boundaries, enlarging its corporate powers, and perfecting its municipal organization, and submitting the proposed consolidation to a vote of the people, and that the boundaries of the city of Pittsburgh shall hereafter be as follows: Beginning on the southern side of the Ohio river, on the line separating the borough of Temperanceville from the township of Chartiers, and by said line southwardly to the line of Union township, Allegheny county, thence eastwardly by the valley of Saw Mill Run, the southern lines of the Murray and Knox Farms, until it reaches Baldwin township, at Beck's Run, about one mile from the mouth of said Run; thence by said Run to the Monongahela river; thence up said river along the center thereof, to opposite the dividing line of Wilkins and Peebles township; thence northwardly across said river, and by the dividing line between Wilkins and Penn, on the east, and Peebles and Collins, on the west, to the north bank of the Allegheny river; thence westwardly by the center of said river to the upper end of the Six Mile Island; thence by a line due north about one-half mile to a public road, in Indiana township; thence westwardly, and nearly parallel with the Allegheny river, to the intersection of the Butler Plank Road and Turnpike, above the village of Etna; thence westwardly to the north eastern corner of McClure township; thence by the line of said township to the Ohio river; thence across said river to low water mark; thence southeastwardly by the low-water line of said river to the borough of Temperanceville, the place of beginning. That each qualified elector residing within the boundaries above described is required to vote a ticket marked on the outside—"Consolidation," and on the inside—"For Consolidation," or "against Consolidation," which said ballots shall be counted, certified and returned in the usual manner that returns for County officers are made; Provided, That wherever only a portion of a township is included within the boundaries of the contemplated City, then only the electors residing in that portion so included shall be permitted to vote for or against Consolidation. *And provided further*, That the vote of each of the three following Districts shall be separately counted, and that if a majority in any one of said Districts should be against Consolidation, then such District shall not form a part of, nor be included in the said city of Pittsburgh, the Districts to be as follows, to wit: The Central District, consisting of the City of Pittsburgh, the borough of Lawrenceville, and the townships of Pitt, Oakland, Collins, Liberty, and Peebles shall constitute the First District; the City of Allegheny, including Manchester, the boroughs of Duquesne and Sharpsburg, the townships of McClure and Reserve, and such portions of Indiana, Shaler and Ross as are within the proposed city boundaries, shall constitute the Second District; the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, West Pittsburgh, Temperanceville and Mount Washington, and the portions of Lower St. Clair and Union townships, within the boundaries of said city, shall constitute the Third District.

Given under my hand and seal, at Pittsburgh, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1867.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.

AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR THE PURIFYING OF THE BLOOD, DR. J. W. POLAND'S HUMOR DOCTOR, A POSITIVE REMEDY FOR ALL KINDS OF HUMORS, PARTICULARLY

Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Carbuncles, Boils and Piles.

It is very gratifying to say of this or of any other medicine, "It is the very best remedy known." It is not always so easy to prove it. It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to the proprietor of this medicine, that, while he declares to the public that this is a most wonderful and effective specific for Humors, as stated above, he has abundant proof at hand to sustain his statement.

For sixteen years the Humor Doctor has been manufactured and sold, and every year has increased the value of its reputation, and the amount of its sales. In New Hampshire, where it originated, no remedy for humors is so highly prized. An eminent physician (now an army surgeon) when practising in New Hampshire, purchased between fifty and sixty gallons of it, during some seven or eight years, and used it in his practice. He has since then ordered it for the hospital where he was stationed. Other physicians have purchased it, and have used it in practice with great success. When the proprietor lived in New Hampshire, at Goffstown Center, for the space of thirty or forty miles around, and in Manchester particularly, the Humor Doctor was well known and highly valued for the numerous and wonderful cures which it effected. Though manufactured in large quantities the supply was frequently exhausted and purchasers had to wait for more to be made. In that region some very severe cases of Erysipelas were treated with—and they were cured. Erysipelas sores, or carbuncles, large ugly, painful ulcers, were entirely removed wherever this medicine was faithfully used. So it was with Scrofula and Salt Rheum. The Humor Doctor cured them.

For the sake of showing what is thought of it, a few testimonials are here inserted:

Milton Gale, Esq., Boston.

I hereby certify that I was sorely afflicted with Boils for two years, developing themselves upon my limbs and other parts of my body. The sufferings which I endured from them are indescribable. Suffice it to say that I faithfully tried several of the most popular humor remedies, but without removing the affliction. At length, by the earnest request of an intimate friend, I was induced to try Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor, and am very happy to attest that all my Boils were removed, and my health was restored by using Dr. Poland's aforesaid medicine.

MILTON GALE.

Boston, January 14, 1856.

A. C. Wallace, Esq., Manchester, N. H.

Dr. J. W. POLAND—Dear Sir: I very cheerfully give my testimony in favor of your Humor Doctor as an excellent remedy for Humors. My numerous acquaintance in Manchester know how severely I was afflicted with Boils, and they know how perfectly good my health is at present. Your Humor Doctor cured me. Please refer to me for particulars in my case.

A. C. WALLACE.

Manchester, N. H., June 11, 1856.

Mrs. Wheeler, Stoneham, Mass.

I very confidently and earnestly recommend Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor as an excellent remedy for Humors, having been wonderfully benefited by it myself. My own case was a very serious and obstinate one. For more than two years the skin upon the inside of both my hands, and even down on the wrist, was constantly cracked and broken up, so that I was unable to use my hands in any kind of wet work, and was obliged to wear gloves in sewing to avoid getting blood upon my work. The humor which so afflicted me was probably a combination of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum. My general health was quite poor. Soon after I began to use the Humor Doctor I could perceive signs of healing. I continued to take the medicine till I was finally cured. My hands are now perfectly free from humors, and to all appearances my whole system is clear of it, and has been for several months. I used eight bottles before I felt safe to give it up entirely, but they cured me.

HARRIET WHEELER.

Stoneham, Mass., July 5, 1856.

Mrs. Porter, Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., July 22, 1855.

DR. POLAND. I received your letter inquiring as to the effects of your medicine on sea-sickness. I am happy to say that I think it is "the medicine" for that dreadful sickness. I tried various prescriptions, but found none that settled the stomach and cleared the head like the Humor Doctor. I felt as though I could hardly wait to get ashore to entreat you to introduce it into ship chandlery stores, that it may find its way to those who suffer upon the mighty deep from sea-sickness. If captains who take their families with them, or carry passengers, should try it for once, they would never be willing to voyage without it.

I have used for my family since its introduction to the public for bilious habits, headache and humors about my children, and have always found it a sure cure.

I am not fond of having my name appear in public, and would not consent to it on any other account but to relieve the suffering; but if the foregoing will be of any service to you or the public, you can make use of it.

Yours, HARRIET M. PORTER.

Much more might be stated in relation to this medicine, as contained in testimonials, but it is needless. Ask Manchester druggists about it, especially E. W. Blake, at Barr's. Inquire of Mr. Henry Plumer, of Bedford, whose wife was cured by it of Salt Rheum. Ask almost any person in Goffstown, and they will declare its value as a remedy, as used in their own cases or by their friends.

The Humor Doctor was formerly sold at fifty cents per bottle; but the cost of every ingredient composing it has gone up so enormously, that the price has been raised to *seventy-five cents only*, and that by compulsion. The Humor Doctor is prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, for the Proprietor, J. C. French. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,

General Agents, New York.

For sale by all Druggists in this city. eow*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, I will offer for sale on the premises, on the 25th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following real estate, as the property of ALEXANDER BURNS, late of said township, deceased, to-wit:

The undivided one-half part of a certain farm in Findley township, Allegheny county, containing two hundred acres (200 a.) more or less, bounded on the north-west by lands of Andrew McHenry, Jacob Guy, Oliver Burns, Robert McClarren, and Samuel Byers; on the north by land of John Byers; on the west by land of Tannehill's heirs; on the south by the lands of Thomas Burns's heirs, and on the east by lands of Joseph Young. Upon which are erected dwelling house, barns and other necessary outbuildings. Two-thirds of the farm is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The other third is covered with a dense and heavy growth of the finest oak timber in the county, which renders this one of the most valuable and desirable farms in the neighborhood. A portion of the farm is underlaid with an excellent vein of black coal convenient of access.

The one-half of the above interest is held under an amicable partition among the heirs of William Burns deceased, dated June 16, 1857, and recorded in Deed Book Vol. 129, page 378; and the other half under deed from Thomas Burns and wife, dated May 2, 1864, and recorded in Vol. 193, page 100.

Terms of sale: One-half cash on the confirmation of sale and delivery of the deed, and the other half in two equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. The sale to be secured by a deposit of two hundred dollars.

ALEXANDER H. BURNS, Executor.

Findley Township, Aug. 20, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of authority given to the undersigned, Mortgagee and Trustee, by the Perryville and Zelienople Turnpike or Plank Road Company by mortgage and deed of trust, dated 19th May, 1860, and recorded in Butler, Butler county, Pa., I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, State aforesaid on the 14th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the said Perryville and Zelienople Turnpike or Plank Road, extending from the northern end of the Allegheny and Perryville Plank Road, in Allegheny county, State aforesaid, to the borough line of Zelienople, Butler county, State aforesaid, lying in the counties of Allegheny and Butler, together with all toll-houses and toll-gates, all right of way and the land occupied thereby, and also all other real estate, property, rights and appurtenances thereto or contained therein, and all corporate franchises of said Company as fully as the said Company now or at any time here had, used, occupied or engaged the same.

Terms of Sale—One-third in hand on day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest with approved security.

FRANCIS WALLACE, TRUSTEE.

E. N. WILLARD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW SCRANTON, PA.

Refer to Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Jos. H. Scranton, Esq.

WHISKERS.

DR. LAMONTES CORROLLIA.

Will force Whiskers or Moustaches on the smoothest face or chin, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail.

Samples, for trial, sent for 10 cents. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau street, New York.

TO AGENTS—EXPERIENCED Book Canvassers can now pre-engage Territory for the best Book of the year. A new National work entitled

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC, From the Discovery of America to the present time, considered from a Christian stand point, by Jesse T. Peck, D. D. Address, with testimonials,

BROUGHTON & WYMAN, 13 Bible House, New York.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED having taken out Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Mrs. ELIZA M. IRWIN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, and having been duly qualified as Executor, hereby notifies all persons having claims or demands against said estate to present them without delay, duly authenticated; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at once.

RICHARD HAYS, Executor, No. 148 Penn street.

au17*

WE ADVERTISE ONLY BY CIRCULAR.—And want some person, male or female, in every town and village to furnish us lists of names, distribute circulars, &c., monthly, and to whom we can write in strict confidence. Address, stating age and sex, and whether salary or commission preferred. MURPHY & CO., 658 Broadway, New York.

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TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE FOR COAL, AND BLACK OAK FOR WOOD.

Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and

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GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
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HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.

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SWORD'S Self Tempering Steam Power BRICK MACHINE, MANUFACTURED BY THE PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE AND BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,

359 LIBERTY STREET, 2d Story, Near the Union R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO., Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN AND AMERICAN Hardware,

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